Let's Forget Self in This
Mighty Common Cause and
Fight It Out to the Last

Nippon Times

America and Britain Dig
Their Graves, Greater East
Asia Builds a Paradise

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14 CIVILIAN AIRMEN TO RECEIVE MEDALS ON 4TH AVIATION DAY

Honorees Include Minoru Kurishima, Katsuhito Morita And Others

PEOPLE RENEW RESOLVE

Churyo Obata Impressed by Rapid Production of Aircraft in Japan

In recognition of long and diligent service to civil aviation, 14 veteran pilots, navigators, and engineers are to be awarded special distinction medals today by the Communications Minister and the Director-General of the Aviation Board of the Communications Ministry on the occasion of the fourth Aviation Day.

Those who are to be granted medals by the Communications Minister include, Minoru Kurishima, first-class pilot and first-class navigator of the Dai Nippon Airways Company who served this Company for 21 consecutive years and flew 5,900 aggregate hours, Katsuhito Morita, also of the same Company, who worked there for the last 18 years and flew 9,400 hours, Yosuke Kaga who was in the employment of the China Airways Company as first-class pilot and first-class navigator for 20 years and flew 8,200 hours and Taichi Muto who was in the service of the Nakajima Airways Company for the last 21 years as an engineer.

Ten others on whom the medals will be conferred by the Director-General of the Aviation Board of the Communications Ministry include Rihei Okada, an engineer who served the China Airways Company for 19 consecutive years and completed the flight of 6,700 aggregate hours, Katsugo Matsui, first class pilot and first-class navigator of the Dai Nippon Airways Company who labored for 18 years for the cause of Japan's aviation by chalking up a total of 8,300 flying hours, Masayoshi Miyamoto, Yu Hosokawa, Kingi Hario, Yogo Saito, Masaaki Kuroki, Sueyoshi Kanamaru, and Seiichiro Izumi of the same Company and Rokuhei Mori, first-class aviation engineer of the Dai Nippon Airways Company, who has been in the aviation field for the last 14 years and flew 4,400 aggregate hours.

Determination Renewed

On the occasion of the 4th Aviation Day which falls today the people behind the guns are renewing their realization regarding the true war situation particularly in the Southwestern Pacific and are exerting their utmost to send greater amount of arms and more aviators to the front, stated Domei.

Death-struggles are going on day and night in the air, the enemy desperately increasing his aerial forces for the purpose of recapturing the Japanese Occupied Areas while the Japanese Army and Navy Air Forces, in spite of their numerial interiority, are inflicting heavy blows on the enemy.

It goes without saying that every conceivable measure must be undertaken in order to increase Japan's air strength by mobilizing not only students but women, workers, rural residents and others who are now engaged in other spheres of occupations.

Exhorting students to dedicate themselves for the cause of the nation, Lieutenant-General Takeo Hori, Commander of the Student Aviation Corps, made the following remark, "the students' enthusiasm for aviation has been greatly bolstered, but in my opinion more student fliers must be dispatched to the front. To cope with the present decisive situation particularly in aerial warfare, all youths of Japan must respond to the call of the air.

"When we think of the soldiers, sailors and airmen who must be ever on their alert and who are fighting against the enemy forces which have a superior number of fighters as well as of arms, we are filled with a sense of gratitude. Every student must, therefore, resolve to fly, thus to defend and guard his Fatherland. The rise or fall of the nation depends on the determination of students."

Churyo Obata, Chairman of the Federation for National Service through Industry, hopefully revealed the invigorated activities in the increased production of aircraft, owing to the unstinted efforts of industrial workers.

Mr. Obata stated as follows:

"When I visited various places in the course of my recent inspection tour, I was greatly impressed by

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Germans Revise Strategy; Are Ready For 2-Front War

Reich High Command Shortens Battle Line on Eastern Front—Ready to Thrash Anglo-U.S. Forces

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, September 18.—An epochal change has come over the German strategy in the war with the Soviet Union with the employment of what is known as "elastic strategy." The German strategy in the war with the Soviets in the first year was mainly characterized by attrition of the enemy fighting strength. In the second year Germany carried out war principally to secure territory and resources of the enemy country. In the third or current year, Germany has adopted its first-year strategy of wearing down the enemy's fighting strength by carrying out a strategical deployment, utilizing the vast territory secured by Germany during the last two years. In other words, Germany is fighting the Soviet forces by taking advantage of the large Soviet territory.

This strategy is very much the same as that adopted by the Soviets before large-scale offensive operations launched by Germany in the second year. At that time the Soviets made a decisive withdrawal from Kursk to Stalingrad covering a distance of 800 kilometers to lessen the loss of their troops and materials.

2 Months of Fierce War

Since the start of the present extensive-scale offensive by the Soviets, two months have passed. During the intervening period the Germans have withdrawn from Orel, Kharkov, Stalino, Briansk and other positions. The Donetz factory zone has been retaken by the Soviets. The war situation has now spread to the southwestern district of the Ukraine. The Soviet vanguards have reached points within 100 kilometers from the Dnieper River. Novorossisk also was abandoned by the Germans. The fighting in the Smolensk area is now at its white heat. The Germans have withdrawn for a distance of 150 to 300 kilometers over the 800-kilometer front.

The German authorities call this withdrawal "a decisive step to make the front straight" or "strategic shortening of the front." The reasons for the German forces following such a large-scale evasive strategy during the summer season are various but the following two reasons are believed to be most significant:

1. The German forces have found it necessary to hold in check the offensive of the Soviet troops who have superior strength in both the number of fighting men and the quantity of arms, even sacrificing part of the territory occupied by the Germans on the Eastern Front. This is the "elastic strategy" employed by Germany.

2. Now that the Anglo-American forces are making efforts to form second and third fronts, it will be greatly disadvantageous for the Germans to adhere to the Eastern Front policy and strategy, because Germany must be ready to counteract the Anglo-American strategy. Germany thus has seen it pertinent to divide its forces in an appropriate manner and in proper directions.

ENEMY'S POSITIONS AT MUNDA BOMBED

Military Installations Destroyed—Fires Started at Four Places

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 19.—The fierce aerial engagements concentrated around the Solomons are daily accumulating ferocity, and again before dawn on September 18, Japanese Navy Air Units cleverly slipped through the furious barrage of the enemy's ground batteries and blasted the enemy positions at Munda on New Georgia Island.

The military installations were thoroughly bombed and large explosions were caused at two places and fires started at four places (one of the places being ravaged by an uncontrollable conflagration).

Leaving the enemy positions in a raging inferno, all Japanese planes returned safely to the base.

Enemy Planes Repelled

Domei

HANKOW, September 18.—Doggedly trying to bomb the Wuhan district, American air units again attempted a raid at 12:15 p.m. today, but as the four enemy B-25 bombers reached the sky over Tzukow, a city 40 kilometers from Kanning, the raiders were completely repulsed by the Japanese Forces. At 12:50 p.m. the enemy planes blindly dumped their bombs on the outskirts of the city and fled in a southerly direction.

Munda Bases Blasted

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—Large formations of the Imperial Air Forces bombed the American positions at Munda, New Georgia Island, and Baracoma, Vella Lavella Island, on the night of September 17. Many soldiers were killed and wounded and damages were inflicted on military facilitied, the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwest Pacific Pacific announced today, according to a Melbourne report.

Enemy Admits Raid

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 18.—Powerful units of the Imperial Air Forces raided the anti-Axis positions on Vella Lavella Island and at Munda on New Georgia Island on the night of September 16, the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwest Pacific admitted today, according to a report from Melbourne.

However, the anti-Axis announcement maintained that the details of the raids were not available.

REICH SEES NO VALUE IN ITALIAN WARSHIPS

Luftwaffe Waiting for Opportunity to Strike at Treacherous Vessels

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—The operational value of the Italian warships taken over by anti-Axis forces is very much doubted by German naval authorities, who made the following statement today:

"General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the Mediterranean, has boasted that even the capture of Italian warships alone could repay the efforts made to cause Badoglio's surrender, but to what extent are these ships of use to the anti-Axis forces?

"The Italian fleet, since the commencement of the war, has always made it a point avoid risky operations. When German authorities proposed its active operation for strategic necessity, the Italian fleet used to refuse the requests with some reason or other, or by demanding exhorbitant compensation.

"It cannot be denied that with the incorporation of four Italian battleships, five light cruisers and seven destroyers, the anti-Axis naval strength has been increased. As for the Italian undersea-craft fleet, however, only five of the 50 submarines have so far joined the enemy forces. Meanwhile, a part of the Italian fleet is reported to have taken shelter at the Balearic Islands, Spanish territory, off the western coast of Spain. The reason for this move is not clear, but it can be surmised that the crews of these warships are opposed to handing their vessels over to the anti-Axis forces because they are dissatisfied with the steps taken by the Badoglio faction. The fact that some of these vessels have been scuttled outside the three nautical mile territorial sea of Spain endorses this observation.

"The German air force has sunk many Italian ships including the battleship, Roma, which tried to escape to an enemy port. But, among the warships taken over by the German forces are one sister ship of the Roma which is now under construction at the naval port of Livorno, the battleship, Cavour, which is now being repaired at the port of Trieste, damaged heavy cruisers, the Gorizia and the Bolzano, which are now in the docks at Spezia port, and three destroyers scuttled at the same port, as well as many other destroyers, torpedo-boats and submarines in perfect condition.

"Inasmuch as the Reich navy used to have no naval influence except torpedo-boats and submarines, in the

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS CONTINUE FIERCE OFFENSIVES AT SALERNO SECTOR

Clark's Men Still Unable to Make Contact With Other Anti-Axis Units

EIGHTH ARMY DELAYED

Enemy Casualties Number 20,000 Men—152 American Tanks Captured

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—Fierce fighting is raging in the north and south districts of the Sele River at the Salerno front, extending from north of Salerno City to Cape Licosia, about 40 miles from the city. The Anglo-American forces in the southern district consist of the American Fifth Army under the command of Lieutenant General Mark Wayne Clark and two British divisions, which were hurriedly landed as reinforcements at midnight of September 17.

The enemy forces are trying to secure a narrow bridgehead for a distance of 36 miles north from Aglopoli, and supported by their air forces are attempting to enlarge the bridgehead.

Reports from a Reuter war correspondent from the front state that, while the British Eighth Army is reported to have advanced into the interior to a certain extent from Aglopoli, the American Fifth Army stationed north has not been able to remove the German pressure completely. The plan to make connections with the British forces in the Salerno City area has not yet been succeeded due to the German attack, but the main units of the British Eighth Army marching northward from Calabria Province and powerful British forces advancing northwestward from Taranto are said to have reached the outer flank of the Salerno front.

Fighting Furious

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—Intensive attacks and counterattacks are now being staged between the German forces and Anglo-American raiding forces in the Salerno area, according to the German authorities.

Attacks from the air and bombardment from warships are being made by the anti-Axis forces.

In the southeastern district of the front especially, the newly-reinforced enemy units are being hammered by the Germans. Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark,

(Continued on Page 3)

PHIBUN REITERATES THAILAND'S POLICY TO SUPPORT JAPAN

Stresses Amity With Nippon In Stirring Message to Legislature

IS DETERMINED TO WIN

States Ties With Reich Favorable, Domestic Set-Up Running Smoothly

Domei

BANGKOK, September 19.—Thai Prime Minister Field Marshal P. Phibun Songkhram stressed the integrity of Japan-Thai amity and reiterated Thailand's determination to march together with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia to a conclusive victory, in his message read by Justice Minister Captain T. Thamrong Nawasawat to the Thai Legislature.

Prime Minister Phibun also expressed his sincerest gratitude to the Legislature for its cooperation.

The text of his message, which was read by Justice Minister Captain T. Thamrong Nawasawat at the opening session of the Assembly, follows:

"I, as a representative of the Thai Government, hereby express its deepest gratitude to the members of the Legislature for the enthusiastic cooperation that they have manifested through the Assembly.

"Through the magnanimity of our ally, Japan, we were able to regain the four Malai provinces and two Shan states. Formal ceremonies for the accession of the new territories will be conducted shortly. The national power of Thailand will be further expanded and stimulated, and the relations between Thailand and her allied nations have been brought closer.

"Thailand dispatched separate missions under Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan and Deputy Defense Minister Lieutenant General Phichit Kriangsak Phichit to Japan. These missions were welcomed warmly and have contributed in no small measure to the promotion of Japan-Thai amity.

"German-Thai relations are also extremely favorable. However, it is indeed regrettable that the Badoglio regime capitulated to the enemy. In this connection, the Thai Government has been forced to effect protective confinement of Italian nationals in Thailand.

"The domestic affairs of Thailand are functioning very smoothly. Hitherto, Thailand had depended upon

(Continued on Page 2)

Mussolini Exhorts Loyal Italians To Rise Again To Smite the Enemy

The people of Italy, who have been thrown into chaos by the Badoglio clique's capitulation to the enemy, have at last received a sure indication of the road they must tread if Italy's honor as world Power and an independent State is to be restored, manifested in the form of a radio address by Benito Mussolini delivered at 9:30 p.m. on September 18 in Rome.

Il Duce gives a vivid description of his arrest and escape, then he goes on to denounce King Emmanuel for his part in the infamous betrayal of Italy, and the severity of the truce terms.

In this connection he says: "Regarding the terms of surrender which should have been generous, they were the hardest imaginable. The King did not object to these terms nor did he object to my being handed over to the enemy. Anxious about his own crown, he brought chaos and shame to Italy. . . . It was not Fascism that betrayed monarchy. It was monarchy that betrayed Fascism."

After exhorting all loyal Italians to take up arms and continue the fight together with Germany, Japan and the other allies, Il Duce concludes: ". . . .our courage and our faith will give Italy a new future, a place in the sun. Long live Italy! Long live the new Fascist Republican Party!

Il Duce's radio address follows:

"Blackshirts! Italians!

"After a lengthy silence you hear my voice again. I hesitated for some time before appearing before you, but after my isolation it was necessary for me to gain contact with the world again. I will first deal with the happenings of July 25, when the most incredible happening of my adventurous life took place.

Benito Mussolini

"My conversation with King Emmanuel lasted for about 20 minutes and it was impossible to arrive at any decision because he had already made his decision. The outbreak of the crisis was impending.

"As I was on the point of leaving the King's private house I was forced to enter a Red Cross car under the pretext that it was for my own good to do so. I was then driven from one barrack to another and was finally forced to conclude that I had fallen victim to a plot against my personal safety.

"This suspicion became a certainty when I was taken from Ponza Island to Gran Sassi, according to a plan which provided for my being handed over to the enemy.

"Although I was cut off from the world, I was sure that the Fuehrer would come to my aid as if he were a brother. The word loyalty has a wonderful meaning, I should like to say an eternal meaning in the hearts of the Germans. I was convinced that I would experience it.

"Knowing the armistice terms, I

(Continued on Page 3)

AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTORS, RECONNAISSANCE CORPS' CITED BY ARMY AIR CHIEF

Contributed Greatly Toward Successful Operation

DID BRILLIANT WORK

Kawabata Unit Built Numerous Bases for Attack on Enemy Forces

For meritorious exploits rendered by the Kawabata Airfield Establishment Corps and units attached to it as well as the Sasaki Air Squadron, all of which had contributed a great deal to the achievement of successful military operations of the Japanese Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, citations were previously issued to them by the Supreme Commander of the Army Air Forces in the Southern Area. This fact has now been brought to the gracious knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, according to a communique issued by the War Ministry Sunday. The communique follows:

"To the Kawabata Airfield Establishment Corps and units attached to it, which have forged ahead for the establishment of airfields in various areas since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and for the Sasaki Air Squadron, which has rendered its outstandingly distinguished services to the reconnaissance of the enemy in the Australian area, citations were previously issued by the Supreme Commander of the Army Air Forces in the Southern Area. This fact has been brought to the gracious attention of His Majesty the Emperor."

Exploits Reviewed

The exploits of the Kawabata Corps in establishing front-line air bases in Taiwan, the Philippines, Java and Timor are reviewed below:

The Kawabata Corps first established an airfield at an undisclosed place in Taiwan, from which the Japanese Air Units, after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, carried out their attacks against the Philippines, contributing materially to the successful landing operations in the islands.

On December 10, 1941, the same Corps carried out a landing operation on Luzon Island in the face of the enemy, together with comrade land forces, and in defiance of persistent attacks of enemy planes and other adverse conditions, repaired the airfield there in a single day after landing, thus facilitating the advance of vanguard units. The quick repairing of the air base carried out by the same unit not only facilitated the smashing offensive of our Air Units but bolstered the closely cooperative operations of the air arms and land forces.

Subsequently, the Kawabata Corps was engaged in the establishment and expansion of X Airfield, survey and exploration, and repairing of another airfield as well as in securing the foe's fuel and munitions at Manila, up to late in January, 1942, when it effected deployment. With all its members down from the Unit Commander, Major Toru Kawabata, working hard day and night, the same Corps readily followed the rapid developments of the campaign and secured and repaired enemy airfields, thus facilitating the drive of our Air Units and enabling land and air forces to coordinate in perfect collaboration.

Lands at Bantam

The Kawabata Corps succeeded in landing at Bantam Bay in Java on March 1. Inspired by the Unit Commander who, despite his advanced age always led his men at the head of the columns, the officers and men of the legion successfully carried out the stupendous task of repairing, expanding and rebuilding all occupied air bases in Java, establishing Y Airfield, and of conducting reconnaissance for an adequate place to build air bases, in perfect collaboration with the land forces. All the members of the Corps under the able leadership of the Unit Commander, maintained rigid discipline and high morale and carried out their duties satisfactorily. The Corps thus not only facilitated the aerial operations subsequent to the landing on Java but made a substantial contribution to the post-occupation operations of our Air Units.

Since September of 1942, Japanese Air Units started their drive to the Banda Sea area in Australia. With only a few airfields in Timor Island

(Continued on Page 2)

ARMY CITATIONS

CITATION

Kawabata Airfield Establishment Corps
Units Attached to the Above

The above, under the command of Major Kawabata, have established many airfields in the Taiwan, Philippines and Java areas and contributed in no small measure toward the activity of the air corps.

With the object of establishing an airfield on Timor Island, the commander personally conducted reconnaissance from the air for a suitable site. In the region where intense heat, and pestilence prevails and sleeping accommodations and nourishing food are lacking, the corps, in concert with the ground units attached to it, went through great hardships and privations and extended much effort for the achievement of its mission. Within a brief period the corps had completed almost ideal airfields and thereby consolidated the bases for air operation. In air operation over Northern Australia late in June this year, Japanese Army and Navy Air Units utilized these airfields and realized brilliant results. The strategic and tactical values of these airfields have thus been amply testified.

This success is attributed to a lofty character and outstanding ability of the corps commander and the unbending sense of responsibility of all the officers and men under him. Utterly disregarding self and offering wholehearted cooperation, they acted as one body together with the ground units, and accomplished their vital mission with success. Their services are, indeed, outstandingly distinguished.

Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

June 30, 1943
Supreme Commander of the Army Air Forces
in the Southern Area.

* * *

CITATION

Sasaki Air Squadron

The above had been under the command of Captain Tadao Ohira on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but since the death-in-action of Captain Ohira in February, 1942, it had been under the command of Captain Shunji Sasaki and had engaged in brilliant air operations in the Thailand and Burma areas.

In July, 1942, the squadron was transferred to the command of the Tsukada Unit and was charged with the duty of reconnaissance in the Banda Sea area. More than 70 times the above has sallied forth to raid the Australian mainland. During the intervening period the squadron surmounted all difficulties and broke through enemy patrol cordons to ascertain the conditions of the enemy's air strength and other details, thereby giving definite and reliable data for the formulation of the strategic plans of our Forces. At the same time, the above has cooperated with the Navy Air Forces in a positive and decisive manner and contributed a great deal toward their offensive operations.

It should be especially noted that when the Army and Navy Air Forces carried out an attack on Northern Australia late in June, 1943, the above, under the able direction of the squadron commander, carried out suitable reconnaissances of enemy planes. This contributed a great deal toward the strategical direction of our Forces and formed the basic cause of their brilliant war results.

All this is due to the manifestation of the true spirit and tradition of the headquarters air reconnaissance corps which is the result of the strict sense of responsibility and rigid training of all the officers and men who act as one body, with the commander in the center. Its military exploits are, indeed, outstandingly brilliant.

Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

June 30, 1943
Supreme Commander of the Army Air Forces
in the Southern Area.

ITALIAN WARCRAFT DISAPPPOINT ENEMY

Luftwaffe Peril Makes Use Impossible

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—The anti-Axis camp has been disappointed as the Italian fleet, on which it placed much expectation, has proved useless for the present.

In this connection, a United Press report from Malta states:

"American, British and Italian fleets are at anchor here. The Italian warships, however, must be removed to some other ports in the Mediterranean because they may be bombed by the Luftwaffe and, moreover, they have to be thoroughly remodeled. At any rate, it will be a long time before the Italian fleet can take part in actual operations."

U.S. DESTROYER SUNK

Was Completed in 1939, Displaced 1,500 Tons

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 17.—U.S.S. Rowan, new-type destroyer of the United States navy, was sunk on September 11 in Italian waters, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a report from Washington.

Rowan was a new-type vessel which was completed in 1939. She had a displacement of 1,500 tons and was armed with 16 twelve-millimeter guns and four torpedo tubes.

GERMANS CAPTURE ENEMY'S KEY BASE

Many Ships Seized by Reich Forces

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—German naval units stormed and captured a certain key naval base which was being utilized by the forces under the Badoglio regime by a daring attack yesterday.

Seven merchantmen in the port, warships and transports that were under construction in the docks were seized by the Reich forces. Simultaneously, 4,000 Italian servicemen were disarmed.

PEARL RIVER IS SURVEYED

Resources of Delta Region Are Investigated

Domei

CANTON, September 18.—An investigation of geology, navigation, agricultural resources, agricultural economy, water utilization and many other researches over a wide area covering the Pearl River delta has been started by technical experts from Japan's Home Ministry and Agriculture and Forestry Ministry specially dispatched by the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry for the purpose.

The experts are now closely investigating the conditions along the Sikiang, Peking and Tsengkiang rivers all flowing into the Pearl River.

P.I. MOHAMMEDANS VOW TO COOPERATE

Moslem Delegate Glad Davao Is Now Integral Part of New Philippines

Domei

DAVAO, September 18.—Moslems numbering 60,000 in the Philippines are fully determined to cooperate in the task of building the New Philippines, declared Datu Agalian Piang and Datu Dsuma Sinsuat, Moslem delegates to the Constitutional Convention which was held in Manila recently.

En route home from Cotabato Province, Sinsuat told the press: "Since the outbreak of the war we have been to Manila twice and each time marked changes have taken place and the Philippines are rapidly moving toward the day of independence. We are happy to know that the Moslems in Davao have been fully recognized as an integral unit in the New Philippines."

Commenting on the Constitutional Convention he said: "It was one of the most inspiring moments of our lives when we realized that the people are actually taking part in moulding the New Philippines.

"During the American rule, we were completely misunderstood and ignored, but today as members of the New Philippines we are shouldering part of the responsibility which will make the Philippines worthy of independence."

Play Important Role

Domei

DAVAO, September 17.—One of the most revealing chapters in the history of the construction of the new Philippines is the emergence of Mindanao as an integral part of this future independent nation. In little more than a year and a half since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Moslem population of Mindanao, which boasts a long history of bloody resistance against America, is now operating full-heartedly with the Filipinos in other regions of the archipelago in maintaining peace and order as well as attaining economic self-sufficiency.

It is recalled that even up to the outbreak of the war the Moslems resisted American rule despite the efforts of the American troops and constabulary men. That the Moslems are presently cooperating with the authorities was evidenced recently at a conference of mayors and governors held in Davao, at which time the conferees pledged unreserved cooperation with the Kalibapi movement.

At the same time, the notable progress that Mindanao has achieved toward the realization of economic self-sufficiency is evident. The industry which is one of the mainstays of Mindanao economy has been given added impetus, while rice production in Cotabato and the copra industry in Zamboanga has also been expanded greatly.

Likewise, the planting of cinchona trees is also being undertaken on a large scale to insure the future supply of quinine.

Under the leadership of Sultan Sa Ramain, member of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence, the people of Mindanao, Moslems and Christians, have voiced their united determination to push to the utmost the reconstruction of Mindanao as an integral part of the New Philippines which will soon achieve independence.

Governor Tadiar Speaks

Domei

MANILA, September 15.—Governor Bonifacio Tadiar of La Union Province revealed that with Philippine independence close at hand, the enthusiastic response of the people of his province is manifest in the organization of many provincial, municipal and town preparatory committees for Philippines independence. The governor has just completed a tour of inspection through the province.

Typical of the general enthusiasm generated by the recent publication of the New Philippines Constitution is the formation of these committees in every community, which meet each Monday to plan and to report on the house-to-house campaigns conducted to keep the people posted on the independence movement, Mr. Tadiar added.

He also revealed how the Kalibapi is playing an important role in making the people racially minded as well as firmly united in order to make them fit for independence.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

precocity. In his 12th year his novitiate was declared over, and he was formally ordained, his head shaven. Thus he was vested with a canonical robe and the ecclesiastical name of Keichu.

(To Be Continued)

NEW PLANES FOR JAPAN

Significance of Fourth Aviation Day Explained by Dr. Wada—Japanese Scientists Creating Faster and Better Aircraft to Assure Permanent Command of the Air

The latest in aircraft innovation are these reconnaissance-bomber planes of the Imperial Army. Here they are shown on their way toward an enemy base.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

The prime importance of scientific weapons, especially aircraft, in modern warfare was stressed by Dr. Koroku Wada, Vice-President of the Technical Affairs Board, in a broadcast entitled "Aerial Fighting Strength and Scientific Techniques" delivered at 7:30 Saturday in connection with Aviation Day, today.

Pointing to the difficulty of increasing the efficiency of airplanes which have been highly developed, hence precision machinery, Dr. Wada called for scientists' accelerated efforts in their investigations.

"Moral strength," declared the Vice President of the Technical Affairs Board, "has always formed the foundation of any war fought in the past, but arms have played no less an important part as is proven by historical facts. The real strength of a nation is judged by its spiritual strength coupled with material force, or the efficiency of arms.

"With the phenomenal development of science in modern times, warfare currently has become a war of scientific techniques. At present, the scientific development of a country can be gauged by its arms which embody the essence of the scientific techniques of that country. The scientific and technical potentiality of a nation forms the fountain-head of new weapons and, accordingly, much expectation is placed on the cultivation and concentration of scientific and technical ability.

All the results of researches of scientific experts in this country as well as the inventions of amateurs, should be developed for use on the battlefields. For this purpose, large-scale organizations for utilizing experts' inventions and amateurs' ideas, as well as for simple and efficient management of these organs are of prime necessity.

Big Developments Made

"Phenomenal developments have been made recently in Japan's scientific techniques and new weapons are being produced on new original ideas and inventions. Scientific techniques form the basis of material fighting strength.

"Due to the development in scientific techniques, arms have progressed and strategy changed accordingly. The first World War with its initial utilization of aircraft for war purposes and active operation of tanks, caused a radical change in warfare. The remarkable activities of Japanese airplanes and their brilliant war results scored in the current War of Greater East Asia attest to this fact.

"In a modern war, it is of prime importance to gain command of the air and maintain it securely. For this object, the efficiency of aircraft must be improved phenomenally and the machines produced in large numbers. For their matchless mobility and tremendous attacking force. aircraft have become the most important arms in modern warfare and their efficacy is being improved remarkably and their destructive strength further increased by the use of electric waves.

"Whereas in the first World War, the mobility of aircraft did not exceed several thousand meters in altitude and 1,000 kilometers in flying range, their mobile capacity at present surpasses 12,000 meters as they make stratosphere flights.

Aircraft Must Be Light

"With the expansion of the potentialities of air arms, requirements for them have also expanded accordingly and special efforts on the part of scientists and technicians have come to be called upon for improvement of aircraft. Due to the particular features of airplanes, various difficulties accompany the improvement in their efficiency and their increased production. Airplanes must have as little weight and as great speed as possible and, moreover, must be produced in large numbers.

"Considering its matchless speed and its particular mobility an airplane must be made as light and as strong as it could be. This holds true for all the implements equipped in aircraft. This is the reason why highest scientific knowledge and techniques are required in selecting materials, in structural plans and in mechanical processes for production of warplanes.

Another character of an airplane is its capacity to attain altitude. For aircraft to fly high constitutes an essential condition in aerial combat. At present, airplanes can fly four times as high as Mt. Fuji as they make stratosphere flights, but continual efforts are still being made to increase the capacity of aircraft in this line. In the stratosphere, the temperature registers as low as 60 degrees below zero while the air pressure is only one-third of that on the ground. Such conditions exert serious effects on engines and other instruments on the aircraft. Manifold complicated new problems are presented by high-altitude flight.

Question of Speed

"Next comes the question of speed. The average speed of aircraft is several times as great as that of the most speedy vehicles on the ground. High speed airplanes fly more than eight times faster than special express trains. Such high speed has made aircraft the most powerful weapon. Tremendous efforts are being continued to produce airplanes with greater speed.

"Considering these points, you can readily understand how difficult it is to improve the efficiency of aircraft. You will see that excellent machines can be produced, not by casual ideas, but by advanced scientific techniques.

"Moreover, the question of quantity presents a knotty problem besides that of quality. In modern warfare, tremendous amounts of arms are consumed. The production of such delicate machines like aircraft in large numbers is a very difficult undertaking, for one engine, for example, is made up of more than 10,000 parts. You can easily understand how difficult it is to make these small parts accurately and quickly.

"After these considerations, we arrive at the conclusion that increased production of aircraft depends solely upon the efforts of technicians. Fully cognizant of the grave mission imposed upon them, scientists and technicians of Japan are devoting themselves to their work so that they can fulfil their duty of increasing the nation's fighting strength. Moreover, they are determined to prosecute successfully the honorable mission imposed upon them. In greeting the 4th Aviation Day on Monday, the entire people are asked to gain due knowledge of scientific techniques which are playing such an important role in the prosecution of the current war and to contribute their bit for this section of the Empire's war efforts.

14 Civilian Airmen To Receive Medals On 4th Aviation Day

(Continued from Page 1)

the vigorous industrial activities. I often came upon big factories where aircraft accessories are manufactured or assembled or other articles necessary for aircraft are being produced. I also inspected well equipped airfields where numberless planes were ready to hop off at any moment. I had an impression that all Japan had been transformed into an air base provided with abundant aircraft manufacturing factories. I felt confident in the aerial strength of Japan.

"We are all well acquainted with the fact that the enemy is daily launching counter-offensives with large formations of 30, 50, or 100 planes. In every aerial combat Japanese Air Units are reported to be shooting down 20 or 30 of the enemy planes.

"Those who are engaged in manufacturing aircraft are dedicating their whole selves to their labor, working day and night. There are many who are willing to sacrifice their own lives for the increased production of arms.

"There are tens of thousands of workers besides those who are engaged in the aircraft manufacturing industry. They are the ones whose names are unknown and whose accomplishments are not spectacular, but who are always willing to give the best they have in performing their respective tasks quietly and unnoticed. Those are the true fighters on the home-front."

Japanese Officer Pays Tribute to Rizal; Filipinos of Calamba Deeply Impressed

Domei

MANILA, September 18.—A touching scene of a high-ranking Japanese Army officer bowing bare-headed in the rain before the birthplace of Jose Rizal, great Filipino hero martyr, was reported by the Tribune from Calamba Laguna Province.

The officer was the director of the central Luzon branch of the Japanese Military Administration who paid homage to the memory of Rizal, as the latter's dream of an independent Philippines is about to be realized.

The Tribune revealed that the people in Calamba are deeply impressed with the reverence in which the Japanese officer paid respect by purposely going out of his way to visit Rizal's birthplace.

To hundreds of grateful people from the town who gathered around him, the director said: "Do not forget the ideals and aspirations of Doctor Rizal who was born in your midst. The redemption of his country for which he devoted his life is now at hand."

"Unite and persevere now more than ever and follow the example of your patriot" he said.

It is recalled that funds are now being gathered throughout the Philippines for the Jose Rizal Memorial to be erected at his birthplace in Calamba.

The drive, to perpetuate forever the memory of Rizal, started by Japanese residents in Calamba, has been enthusiastically taken up by the Filipinos everywhere and contributions are pouring in daily.

Phibun Reiterates Thailand's Policy To Support Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign imports for daily necessities, but since the outbreak of the War, a sound, self sufficient economic structure has been established.

"In concluding my message on behalf of the Government, I wish to express its profound wishes that the people of Thailand establish a solid and unified front, and, arm in arm, make giant strides toward final victory in the War."

BOSE TELLS INDIANS HELP IS ON THE WAY

States India Will Be Graveyard Of Anglo-U.S. Armies of Occupation

Domei

SHONAN, September 18.—"The British Empire will be consumed in the flames of India's complete independence," declared Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the East Asia Indian Independence League, in his address here yesterday.

"This is your hour of sorrow and suffering and the hearts of your 3,000,000 brothers and sisters in East Asia bleed for you. Millions of you in India are starving and thousands of your kith and kin are dying daily, but what do the British care?" Rash Behari Bose said.

Urging Indians in India not to lose confidence in their ultimate victory of independence, Mr. Bose said, "You are lacking in nothing compared with your British enemy except that you lack armed forces to fight him. The task of organizing well-trained and well-equipped armed forces is being tackled in earnest by your countrymen in East Asia."

He added that the international situation is definitely developing against the British and Americans and the tide of war undoubtedly is turned against the Anglo-Saxons who are hastily preparing to convert India into a fierce battlefield.

"You may rest assured that the day is not far off when India will become the graveyard of the Anglo-American armies of occupation and of the British Empire itself," declared the Indian adviser.

"Inspired by your glorious past, you must look to the future with unshakable faith and confidence," he concluded.

Citations Issued To 2 Army Units

(Continued from Page 1)

available for this aerial offensive, as first line air bases, it was urgently necessary to establish new airfields. At that time, nothing was known as to the places suitable for building air bases, due to the unsatisfactory transportation facilities and persistent air raids conducted by the enemy.

Under such unfavorable conditions, the Kawabata Corps conducted large-scale reconnaissance over the entire island, while some of its members penetrated into enemy-infested areas together with small infantry contingents to make a detailed survey, finally discovering a suitable place in an undisclosed area.

Build Airfield at Timor

Immediately after comrade units reached Timor Island in November, the same Corps undertook the establishment of an airfield there. Due to the rigorous work required for building the air base, inadequate camping facilities, epidemics peculiar to the region and to the abrupt change of climate and other circumstances in addition to the fatigue caused by the previous long voyage, many of the officers and men of the Corps fell ill. Moreover, since the early part of December, heavy rain continued to fall daily softening the ground for the airfield. After the middle part of the month, the enemy daily carried out air raids while materials for the construction work were running short. Finally, foodstuffs were exhausted.

Living on the fruits of wild trees and weeds, however, the officers and men valiantly stood the unendurable hardships in carrying out the important mission imposed upon them. Finally on December 22, a runway was competed, which could be used by comrade air units from the following day.

With the second runway having been completed, the same troop was assigned to the task of constructing another airfield. Late in February, 1943, the Kawabata Unit completed a first-line airfield, on the coast seven kilometers west of an unnamed place, which comrade air units began to use early in March.

In spite of the fact that native labor was not available for the same unit's construction of airfields and, though the places of its operation were frequently subjected to enemy air raids, the Kawabata Corps succeeded in establishing almost ideal air bases in a short period of time, greatly facilitating the Japanese operations in this area.

Since the early part of February, Japanese airplanes based at these airfields carried out remarkable activities in attacking enemy aircraft and protecting Japanese transports. Especially, the brilliant war results achieved in the aerial offensive against Australia carried out late in June are, to a large extent, due to the efforts made by the Kawabata Corps.

Sasaki Unit's Work

The Sasaki Air Squadron, to which the citation was issued, has rendered its really brilliant services toward the operation of Japanese ground units since the opening of the Burma operation. Above anything else, the Sasaki Squadron displayed its hard fighting to the fullest extent in the face of the intensive barrage of enemy anti-aircraft guns at Rangoon and paved the way for the ground units to reduce Rangoon.

In the Rangoon operation its commander Captain Tadao Ohira died a gallant death on February 23 and a citation was issued to this gallant hero. On the scouting mission over the Banda Sea area in the summer of 1942 the squadron made a close reconnoitering survey of the enemy air condition in Northern Australia. Various vauable data collected by the squadron have made the Navy's judgment on the enemy aviation condition in North Australia correct and this has contributed considerably to the subsequent air operations, so much that a letter of appreciation was given to the squadron by the Commander-in-Chief of an X X Fleet on May 1 this year.

Disastrous Explosion Blasts U.S. Air Base; 24 People Said Killed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 17.—Approximately 24 persons were killed, 257 wounded and numerous buildings destroyed and damaged by the large explosion which occurred at Norfolk Naval Air Base, Virginia. Witnesses testified that the disaster was caused when some vans which were loaded with bombs, exploded with a thunderous effect. The fire fighters that rushed to extinguish the conflagration which broke out were blown to smithereens as further explosions occurred. Three hangars were reduced to ashes, numerous buildings were damaged and an electric power plant was demolished.

NATIONAL REVENUE IN P.I. ON INCREASE

Expected to Exceed Budget Estimates by More than 50 Per Cent

Domei

MANILA, September 17.—The national revenue of the Philippines promises to exceed the budgetary estimates by more than 50 per cent, it is revealed here today by authorative sources. The above estimate was based on the receipts during the first half of the present fiscal year ending September.

The total tax revenue during the period from April to July, inclusive, amounts to 10,000,000 pesos. Should that rate of income continue through to the end of September, it is pointed out, a 50 per cent increase will be registered for the first half of the present fiscal year.

These sources further said that the increase in tax revenue not only represents economic recovery for the Philippines, but also indicates a bright future for the islands.

Luzon Cotton Satisfactory

Domei

MANILA, September 16.—Favored by fine weather, cotton planting in Luzon Island which was started at the end of August, is progressing satisfactorily.

Cotton planting was completed on 16,250 acres, the tract covering 30 per cent of the total area on which cotton is expected to be raised.

Meanwhile, preparations for cotton plants have begun on several thousand acres of land in Cotabato, Mindanao Island.

Poor Children Aided

Domei

MANILA, September 18.—The Bureau of Public Welfare will shortly be opening another infant feeding station in the Mandaluyong district in order to provide nutrition for the children of the poor.

The establishment of the new station will increase the number of such institutions operated by the Welfare Office of the Department of Education and Public Welfare to four.

It is understood that the Welfare Bureau ministers to the needs of an average of 3,000 children monthly, most of whom are offsprings of poor or sickly families.

Service includes not only the giving of necessary nutrition to babies but also medical attention.

U.S. OUTPUT REACHES PEAK

Roosevelt Says 7,500 Planes Are Produced in 1 Month

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 17.—President Roosevelt boasted that the munitions production in the United States has reached its peak, in his message to Congress today.

"America's munitions production is now at its maximum efficiency," he declared, "Seven thousand five hundred planes are being produced in one month, while dockyards are turning out five vessels a day."

EXECUTIVE MEETING OF KUOMINTANG HIT

11th Plenary Session Called Farce—Chiang Out to Grab More Power

Domei

CANTON, September 17.—The Chinese political observers here discounted the recently concluded eight-day 11th plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Chungking Kuomintang Party, asserting that the session although much ballyhooed, has however accomplished nothing in the way of settling numerous pending and important economic and political issues.

It is evident, Chinese observers said, that the session was called to establish the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek to the exclusion of the Chinese Communist Party. This is reflected in Chiang's promise and resolution adopted by the executive committee for the calling of the national convention within a year after the termination of war for the adoption and promulgation of the Constitution.

Chiang brought the Constitutional problem to the fore to forestall the possible political offensive by the Chinese Communist Party. Observers described the resolution demanding the dissolution of the Chinese Communist party as a dramatic act to camouflage Chiang's craving for absolute dictatorship.

Instead of promising the convocation of the National Assembly which is meaningless in view of the fact that there is no telling when the war will end, observers said that the 11th plenary session should have concentrated their efforts on the solution of the present difficult economic conditions.

It was pointed out that the people in Chungking controlled areas are in dire distress owing to vicious inflation and are also facing starvation.

Contrary to general expectations, nothing worthy of mention has been done at the session to tide over the pressing economic crisis, observers pointed out.

Although Chungking leaders have been loudly stressing the necessity of an industrial regimentation, no concrete measures were adopted. The session encouraged further influx of foreign capital for the promotion of domestic industries, but the importation of American capital is easier said than done.

In this connection, observers pointed out that there are some Chungking people who are beginning to show cautiousness in borrowing money from the United States because they fear that Chungking might be colonized by the United States as a result of excessive borrowing.

Observers said that Chungking leaders are now facing utmost necessity of relieving the burden of distressed people, but they appear to be helpless with no more trump cards to play.

Reich Sees No Value In Italian Warships

(Continued from Page 1)

Mediterranean in the past, the addition of these Italian warships to the German fleet there, is far more valuable to the Axis as compared to the benefit accruing from the incorporation of some Italian ships to the anti-Axis fleet in the same sea.

"No matter what the activities of the Italian warships taken over by the enemy, the German air force, torpedo-boats and U-boats will surely silence their puerile operations."

DEFENSE OF JAVA URGED BY ASIARAYA

Moslems to Fight for Country

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 16.—The Asiaraya, one of the leading journals here, declared editorially that Islamism is the soul of the Javanese and urged all Mohammedans to defend the Island for the honor of Allah.

The paper recalled that Islamism in the past was humiliated by the Dutch colonial domination and asserted that Mohammedans at present are capable of repulsing any aggression of the enemy in order to protect religion.

The Asiaraya added: "There is nothing more glorious than to sacrifice life for the sake of faith and fatherland."

Javanese Favor Conscription

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 18.—The formation of the Indonesian Defense Corps by conscription rather than by voluntary enlistment was favored by two representatives of Badan Poesat Penolang Rakjat Indonesia, a central body for the support of Indonesians in Semarang. They were Ki Tjakredirdje and Soedeme Notomidjoje.

Colombian President Resigns

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—President Don Alfonso Lope of Colombia has resigned, according to a broadcast from Medellin.

Simplon Tunnel Closed

Domei

ZURICH, September 18.—The Simplon Tunnel at the Itao-Swiss border has been closed from noon today to passenger train traffic.

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BUMPER CROP SEEN FOR CENTRAL CHINA

Farmers Supplied With Ample Capital—Cotton Production Boosted

With a bumper crop of almost all the major farm products, the first year of the agricultural and rural loan system of several of China's leading banks is expected to produce satisfactory results, reports The Times Week, a magazine published in Shanghai.

Notably in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei the rehabilitation and reconstruction of agrarian communities under this system is proceeding in line with the National Government's policy in increasing agricultural production.

The procedure which was followed by these major banks in extending credits for rehabilitation and reconstruction to agrarian communities was based on the findings of extensive surveys of agrarian communities made last year by the Bank of Communications. This bank has ever since its formation traditionally played a leading part in the promotion of agricultural enterprises. The semi-official status with which these banks are vested while engaged in these financial activities, by reason of the fact that they are contributing toward an increased production and consequently an enhancement of China's war effort economically, accounted for the success and the integrity with which these transactions were carried out.

Conditions Surveyed

According to the survey carried out by the special field investigators of the Bank of Communications last year, agricultural conditions in Central China were far from being satisfactory because of the limited capital available in farming communities for increased production and general improvement of the various crops. In addition, the ravages of war, especially in those areas where major battles had been fought in the course of the China hostilities, and where the tyrannical rule of guerillas and other bandits had been ended only by the institution of the National Government's rural pacification campaigns, had led to an exodus of peasants; and these peasants only gradually returned to their homesteads during the early part of the current year. Naturally, the civilization of abandoned fields with rude equipment, the sowing of seeds without funds, and the absence of proper fertilizer tended to have disastrous effects on this year's harvest.

However, the movement started by influential business circles in Shanghai during March to divert idle funds from speculative and hoarding enterprises for financing farming, intensifying the nation's war efforts and stabilizing the livelihood of the people, soon had the effect of introducing to agrarian areas modern farming equipment, improved seeds, fertilizer and other farming essentials. As a result, these surveyors and investigators, who are constantly in the field to check up the proper utilization of the funds advanced, report that a bumper harvest may be expected this year, and that much of the advanced funds will properly be liquidated before the year is over.

Although farming communities in the three provinces of Chekiang, Anhwei and Kiangsu have concentrated mostly on growing edible products, silk cocoons and other sericultural products and cotton have occupied almost half of the area being cultivated with the financial assistance of these funds. The total area under cultivation, however, shows that edible products are in the minority this year. The larger estates operated by the financial combines with head offices in Shanghai or the provincial capitals, do not have to take recourse to the credit facilities of these banks, and have concentrated this year mainly on cotton, silk and other sericulture. This tendency on the part of the larger estates to grow non-edible farm products is explained as a direct result of the economic policy to attain self-sufficiency in every respect and to replace as nearly as possible products formerly imported. Experts state that cotton grown in Central China in recent years has improved greatly in quality mainly because of improved farming methods, the employment of modern machinery and the introduction of better seeds.

Foodstuffs Also Raised

This does not mean, however, that these larger estates do not grow foodstuffs, such a wheat, potatoes, soya beans, etc. But production in this line by the estates is confined chiefly to covering their own requirements and very little reaches the market for sale. Small farmers and agrarian communities, on the other hand, grow foodstuffs mostly. The wheat harvest on these farms this year reached proportions seldom witnessed during the past decade in these areas. Wheat growing areas followed up their harvest by planting soya beans, which, because of the intensive rainfall witnessed in Central China during June and July, reached an almost abnormal height in a very short time. It is therefore hoped that soya bean production this year will be double that of last year's. This farm product which until comparatively recent times was seldom found in Central China, is becoming more and more popular as its importance to various industries is being ever more realized.

The system whereby credits have been advanced this year to agrarian communities has been on a temporary basis, since banking facilities in the hinterland, owing to the hostilities are operating only on a limited scale. The Bank of Communications, various savings societies, and a few of the major banks, recently released from Japanese military administration in accordance with Japan's new China policy, have already made much headway in reopening their branches in the three main provinces of Central China. The need to work out a complete draft regulating in all it aspects the financing and reconstruction of agricultural enterprises becomes urgent.

Several leading financiers have advocated the adoption of the rural loan regulations as they are at present applied in Manchoukuo. With a few minor changes, it is believed that even better results will be achieved with the adoption of this system, which is functioning on a cooperative basis between banks and agricultural enterprises.

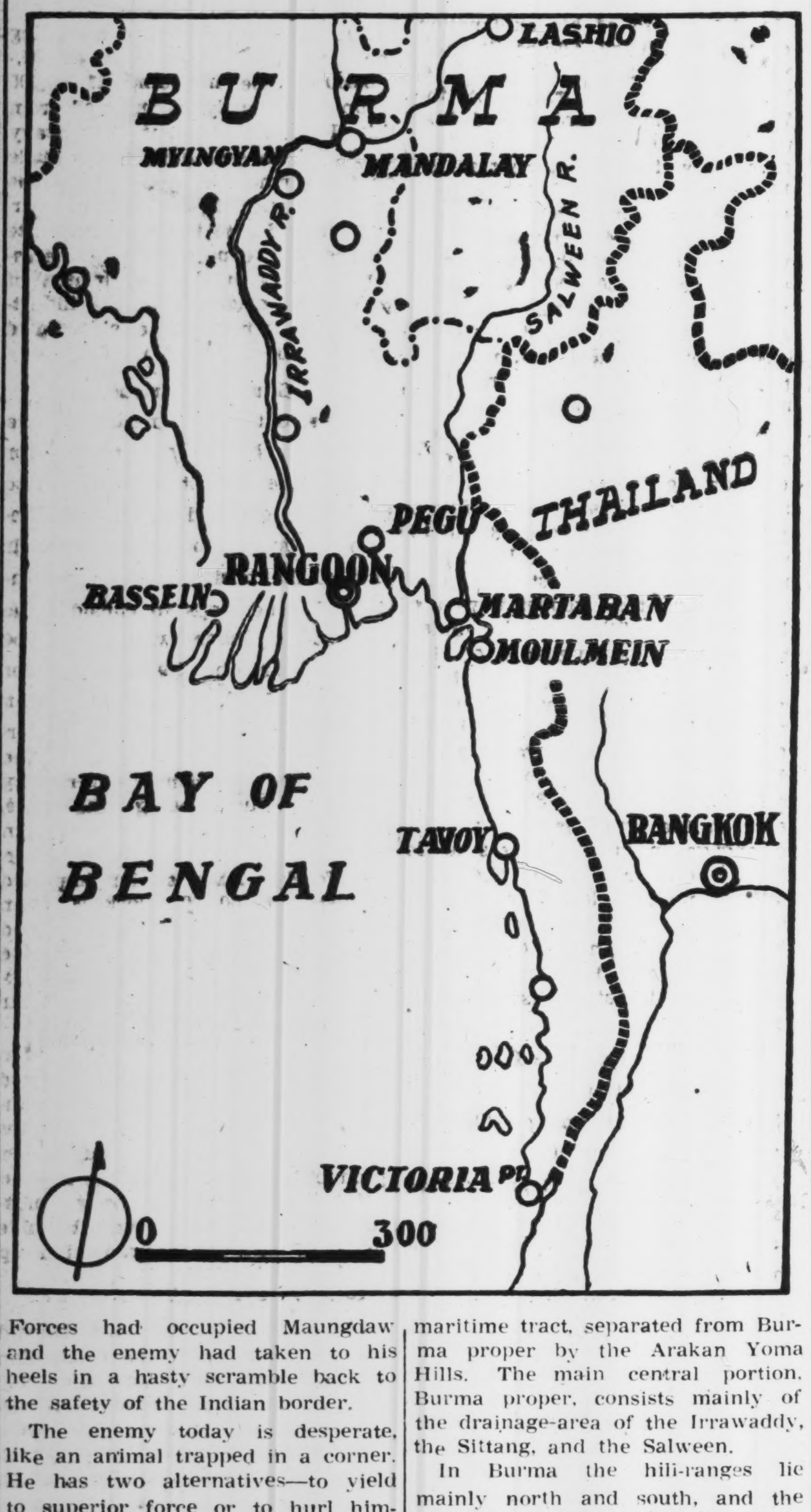
Enemy Forces Seek Desperately To Recapture Chiang-Aid Route

Jungles of Burma, Jagged Topography to Hold Back Foe—Crushing Defeat in Store

With the rainy season nearing its end, the enemy forces in India, blind and insanely oblivious to the odds against them, are once again preparing for a major counter-offensive against the Japanese Forces in a wild attempt to recapture the Burma Route.

Their first attempt had ended in failure. In August last year, America and Britain had hurriedly replenished their air forces in India and unleashed frequent aerial raids against the rear supply lines of the Imperial Forces. At the same time, the enemy's land forces had gone into action—40,000 strong.

A spirited engagement took place along the Mavu River. Before the gallant and startling strategy of the Japanese Units, the enemy's counter-offensive was severely bashed. By May 14, the Imperial Forces had occupied Maungdaw and the enemy had taken to his heels in a hasty scramble back to the safety of the Indian border.



The enemy today is desperate, like an animal trapped in a corner. He has two alternatives—to yield to superior force or to hurl himself once more against his victorious pursuers in the hope of finding, by some miracle, a release from imminent death. The enemy has chosen the latter.

The fighting in Burma will not be a walk-over for the enemy, however. The entangling undergrowth of the jungles and the jagged topography of the land will hold back the invasion of the despicable enemies.

Myamma

Burma, called Myamma or Bama by the Burmese, has a total area of 238,738 square miles, of which the central portion forming Burma proper occupies 168,573 square miles, the Chin Hills to the west 10,250 square miles, and the Shan States to the east 59,915 square miles. It marches with Thailand, French Indo-China, and China on the east; Tibet and Assam on the north; Assam, Manipur, and Chittagong on the northwest; and the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean on the west and southwest, its seaboard having a length of about 1,200 miles. Its extreme length is about 1,200 miles, from 10 degrees to 28 degrees north latitude, and its greatest breadth 575 miles about 21 degrees latitude (from the Mekong River to the Bay of Bengal); but the southern portion is a narrow seaboard strip. The northwestern seaboard, Arakan, stretching from Cape Negrais to the borders of Bengal, forms also a narrow maritime tract, separated from Burma proper by the Arakan Yoma Hills. The main central portion, Burma proper, consists mainly of the drainage-area of the Irrawaddy, the Sittang, and the Salween.

In Burma the hill-ranges lie mainly north and south, and the large rivers run mostly in the same direction. The chief hill-ranges are the Arakan Yoma, rising to 10,000 feet (Liklang), forming the western watershed of the Irrawaddy; the Chin and Naga Hills and the Kumon range, to the west of the Upper Irrawaddy; the Kachin, Shan, and Karen Hills, extending eastwards from the Irrawaddy valley into China, then trending southward as a narrow range forming the eastern watershed of the Salween, and separating Tenasserim from Thailand.

High Hills

The highest hills are in the eastern Kachin range, where two peaks Sabu and Worang, on the watershed between the Irrawaddy and the Salween rise to about 11,200 feet above sea level; while in the Ruby Mines district, a little to the south of that, several peaks rise above 700 feet. The Pegu Yoma, forming the watershed between the Irrawaddy and the Sittang, nowhere attains any considerable height; though the Paunglaung range, between the Sittang and the Salween, has several peaks over 5,000 feet high.

But one of the most interesting hills is Popa, in the Myingyan district, near the geographical center of Burma, an extinct volcano rising from the plains to a height of about 500 feet. A conspicuous landmark, it is an object of superstitious veneration in local folklore. The Shan States, to the east of Central Burma, consist of a plateau, with an elevation of 2,000 to 4,000 feet, but cleft by deep limestone gorges and chasms walling in the Salween and its tributaries.

Irrawaddy River

The chief river is the Irrawaddy, formed by the junction, at about 25.75 degrees north latitude, of the Mali and N'Mai rivers, whose unknown sources are probably in the snow-covered mountains of Tibet. Its chief tributary, the Chindwin, rising in the Chin and Naga Hills, is much larger than any of the other rivers having their drainage-area entirely in Burma, such as the Koladan in Arakan, the Sittang in Lower Burma, and the Tenasserim in Tenasserim. Though the Salween is longer than the Irrawaddy, it is of far less importance, as it mostly flows through rocky gorges, and is navigable for steam launches only for about 80 miles from Moulmein, on the Gulf of Martaban.

The Irrawaddy is navigable throughout the year up to Mandalay (650 miles) by large steamers with two flats or cargo-barges attached, and by smaller steamers up to Bhamo, 900 miles from Rangoon and within 50 miles of the Chinese frontier; which during the rainy season steamers can ascend to the confluence of the Mali and N'mai, about 150 miles north of Bhamo. Of its main tributaries, the Chindwin is navigable for steamers for 300 miles above its junction; the Mogaung, Shweli, and Mhit-gne are only partially open for steam-launches for about four months of the year. All the rivers are in high flood during the rainy season, but most of them subside in the dry weather. But the great delta of the Irrawaddy, extending from Rangoon to Cape Negrais, is always open to steamers and large country boats proceeding along the navigable creeks, aggregating some hundreds of miles in length. Until the introduction of railways, from 1877 onwards, inland transport of produce was, except on the Irrawaddy itself, mainly confined to the rainy season (May to November). Country boats carry up to about 120 tons.

Form Fertile Plains

The Koladan, Irrawaddy, Sittang, and Salween rivers all form broad fertile plains, and have rich deltas near the sea; though the total area of flat alluvial land hardly amounts to 50,000 square miles, or between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total area of Burma. But most of the rivers flood their banks in the wet summer season, and the Lower Irrawaddy and the Sittang inundate hundreds of square miles, except when prevented by earthen bunds from doing so.

At Prome, 200 miles from the sea, there is a difference of 45 feet between the highest and lowest annual levels of the Irrawaddy; and where the open plains adjoining the delta being, about 40 miles below that, the flood-waters inundate the villages and submerge the low-lying lands for about 10 or 12 miles on either side of the river-channel. But as the houses are built on wooden piles and the flow is not rapid, the villages are not destroyed, though the plough-cattle suffer greatly. Yet there are few large lakes in Burma. The three largest are the Indawgyi (Mitkyina district; area about 100 square miles), the Indaw (Katha; 60 square miles), and the Inle (Yaunghwe Shan State).

Throughout Lower Burma and in parts of Upper Burma heavy rainfall renders the climate moist and depressing for nearly half the year, and more trying for the European than is the climate of the plains of India; and owing to the swarms of mosquitoes, malarial fever is prevalent. Along the seacoast the average rainfall varies from 100 to 250 inches a year, and at Rangoon and in the delta it is about 90 to 100 inches though much higher farther inland at Shwegyin on the Sittang; but as one ascends the Irrawaddy towards the centre of Burma, it rapidly decreases to about 45 inches at Prome and 40 inches at Thayetmyo, until a dry central zone is reached, extending across the country from 20 degrees latitude, where the rainfall is usually only from 20 to 30 inches a year, and where scarcity sometimes occurs through want of water, unless irrigation be provided. Beyond this the rainfall again increases, to about 60 inches at Katha, 80 to 90 inches at Bhamo, and more at Myitkyina. Thus parts near the seacoast or the densely wooded hilly tracts in the north have not only the greatest rainfall, but also the lowest temperature during the southwest or summer season (May to October).

Three Seasons

The northeast or winter monsoon only slightly affects the northern district near Bhamo. The temperature varies as much as the rainfall. There are three seasons fairly well defined throughout most of the province—'the hot weather,' from March to May; and 'the rains,' from May or June to October and November. In Lower Burma, north of Rangoon, the thermometer ranges from about 54 degrees during the night (in the forests) up to over 100 degrees in the shade; but farther north, towards the central dry zone, the climate shows greater extremes of cold and heat, though the coldest nights are experienced in the districts lying to the north of the tropic of Cancer.

Some people prefer the damp equable climate of Lower Burma to the drier climate of Upper Burma with its dust and greater extremes of heat and cold, and greater differences between day and night. December, January, and February are pleasant months throughout the province; and even in the hot weather the nights are usually comparatively cool in Lower Burma. But during the rains, when the air there is saturated with moisture and a temperature of 87 degree is trying, the greater warmth of the dry zone is more easily borne, and is mitigated by a strong wind blowing continuously night and day from the south during July and August. At Maymyo, near the edge of the Shan plateau and about 35 miles east of Mandalay, frost is usual at night in December and January, and the hottest time is about the end of March, when the thermometer rises to 92 degrees or 93 degrees; but on rain then falling, the temperature falls, and seldom rises to 87 degrees during the summer. Several small hill-stations have been opened out, mostly on the hills to the east of the Irrawaddy.

MUSSOLINI EXHORTS FASCISTS TO FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

had no doubt as to the meaning of article twelve, as a high official had told me that I was a hostage.

"In the night preceding September 12, I declared that the enemy would not get hold of me alive. It was about 2 a.m. that I saw the first parachutist coming down, followed by others who were resolved to smash all resistance. My guards realized that and did not fire. Everything happened within five minutes.

"The operation to free me was an example of the organization and resolution of the Germans which will live forever in history.

"Those who today run down the Fascist Party are the same idlers who, at the beginning of our march, tried to sabouage social progress and minimize national success. "Whilst we are accepting full responsibility let us examine the others and begin with the responsibility of the person of the King. He knew that he had been detected for his part in the castostrophe, but he did not abdicate as the majority of the Italians had expected. He must be held directly responsible.

"It was his dynasty which during all the periods of war was the center of defeatism and anti German propaganda. I am convinced that the House of Savoia elaborated and prepared and carried out the coup d'etat together with Marshal Badoglio, some cowardly generals and with some of the treacherous members of the Fascist Party.

Was Planned Ahead

"There can be no doubt that immediately after my arrest, he ordered the negotiations for armistice—negotiations which had been entered previous to my arrest between the House of Savoia and the enemy.

"He therefore shamefully betrayed Germany and even after the armistice was signed, he denied that such negotiations were progressing.

"As regards the terms of armistice which should have been generous, they were the heardest imaginable. The King did not object to these terms nor did he object to my being handed over to the enemy. Anxious about his own crown, he brought shame and chaos to Italy.

"The enemy who has forced this shameful capitulation on the Italians does not hide contempt for us. We have not only lost our honor, but have lost the countries which we secured during the war—possessions in Asia the Ionian and the Agean seas, in South France and in the Balkans.

"The army has been humbled, left in the lurch and disbanded. It was even disarmed by its own ally. This humilitation had to be borne by men who had fought bravely on many battlefields on the side of the Germans.

"The Royal Italian Navy, which had been created during these 20 years, was handed over at Malta—the island which was the cornerstone of the British Empire in the Mediterranean, and a constant menace to Italy's interests.

"The air force was able to preserve a considerable part of its material but, practically speaking, it is useless.

"It was not Fascism that betrayed monarchy. It was monarchy that betrayed Fascism. This treason has resulted in not one Italian believing in monarchy any longer. The unity of the Italian people, however, has not been entirely lost. If a monarchy does not live up to its historic duties it loses its justification to exist. The basic tendencies in Italy have always been more republican than monarchist. The State which we wish to establish shall be national and social, in the best sense of the word a Fascist State as at its beginning.

Four-Point Demand

"Expecting that our new movement will be irresistible, we demand the following:

"1. Take up arms again at the side of Germany, Japan and other allies. Blood can only extinguish such a shameful page from the history of our fatherland.

"2. Immediate reconstruction of the army which will gather around the militia. He only can be victorious who carries arms and fights for his faith.

"3. Elimination of traitors, especially thse who on July 25 went over to the Badoglio government, and therewith to the enemy.

"3. Elimination of plutocracy and the establishment of the social basis on which the State may be erected.

Blackshirts and you loyal adherents in Italy, I call on you to work and take up arms again. The capitulation of the Badoglio clique does not mean that the enemy has gained victory. It is all the more so because our allies Germany and Japan will fight to final victory and never think of capitulation.

"Blackshirts, reform your battalions which have performed such heroic deeds.

"Young Fascists, join those divisions which heroically fought at Bir el Cobi.

"Airmen, you who impeded enemy attacks on our cities, begin again your moral and material support for our people.

"Peasants, workmen and artisans, the future State will be your State. You must defend it. Our courage, our faith will give Italy a new future, a place in the sun.

"Long live Italy. Long live the new Fascist Republican Party."

Germans Continue Fierce Offensives At Salerno Sector

(Continued from Page 1)

commander of the American forces, is making a futile attempt to effect connections with the anti-Axis forces, which are under severe strafing of the Germans.

General Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the British Eighth Army, too, is making desperate efforts to join the anti-Axis forces in the Salerno area, but the advance of his army from southern Italy to Salerno is being delayed by topographical difficulties confronting it. However, it is anticipated that enemy reinforcements will be sent by sea to Salerno, as German reconnaissance planes espied enemy convoys about to leave Palermo, Sicily, for the destination.

Enemy Losses Heavy

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—DNB war correspondent Karl Pregner issued a report on the Battle of Salerno for the last 10 days today. His report is substantially as follows:

"The Battle of Salerno for the last 10 days was one of the most serious that faced the commanders of the invading anti Axis forces. Narratives of war captives and confiscated documents reveal the fact that General Dwight Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the enemy forces, anticipated that the American Fifth Army under the command of Lieutenant General Mark Wayne Clark could be landed on the Salerno and Naples areas without going into fight.

"In order to remove all dangers that may attend the landing, the notorious truce pact between the anti-Axis forces and the Badoglio regime was postponed till the night of September 8. The speed of march of the Montgomery troops has slowed down somewhat, but the American Fifth Army was to start a blitz march northward from the Salerno bridgehead to occupy Naples in concert with several British divisions.

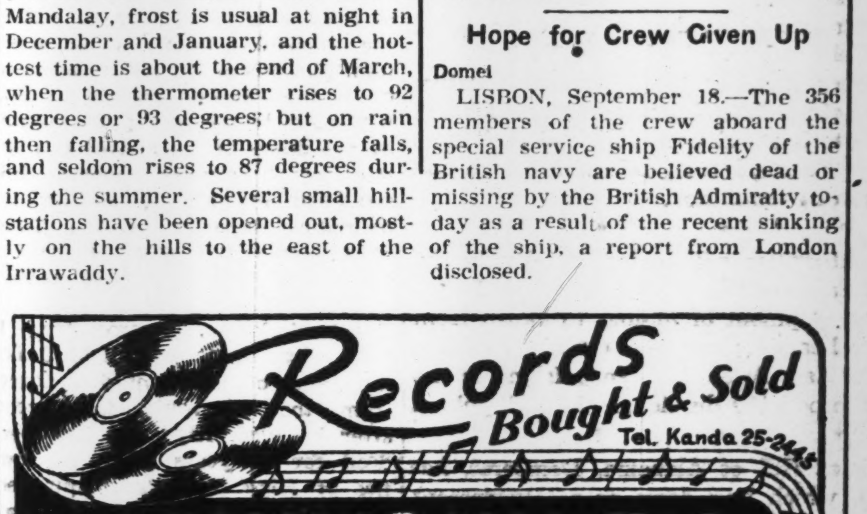
"The enemy attempts were foiled as the Germany forces adopted all available steps to frustrate the enemy surprise attacks on Salerno and Naples immediately following the act of betrayal of the Badoglio regime. Naturally, the enemy troops that landed on the northern and eastern parts of Salerno met stubborn resistance of the vanguard of the German forces. Before their landing, troop-laden transports were attacked by German planes.

"Efforts of the British troops marching toward Naples were nipped in the bud by German troops entrenched in the hills. American troops, too, were dealt a severe blow. The enemy forces in the past 10 days have suffered tremendously. The American 36th Infantry Division was virtually wiped out of the area south of Eboli. The enemy casualties in both killed and wounded total 20,000 at a conservative estimate. Their 108 officers and 4,000 non-commissioned officers and men were taken prisoner, while the Germans captured 152 American heavy tanks, three armored cars, 52 guns, 92 hand-grenade throwers, more than 100 automatic guns and nine wireless apparatuses.

Hope for Crew Given Up

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—The 356 members of the crew aboard the special service ship Fidelity of the British navy are believed dead or missing by the British Admiralty today as a result of the recent sinking of the ship, a report from London disclosed.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NEW POLICE SCHOOL OPENED IN PADANG

Japanese Instructors to Be Selected

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, September 18.—A new Police Training School was opened yesterday in Padang, a leading west coast city, on the island of Sumatra by the Japanese Military Administration.

It is understood that the new police school, as the highest educational institution for native police will admit 50 students as the initial group. These will be selected from native police officers throughout the island.

Under the instruction of Japanese teachers, who will be selected from Japanese police officers, the students will receive a three-month training in typical Japanese police methods.

Upon completing the three-month course, graduates will be alloted to important police stations in Sumatra as leaders of native police.

A second group of students is scheduled to be admitted following the graduation of the first group.

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2 Enemy Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—The German submarine squadron operating at the mouth of Gulf of Salerno sank an anti-Axis destroyer and a large-sized tanker, the German military authorities announced.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1943

A Magnificent Friendship

The issuing of a five-point proclamation by Benito Mussolini announcing the establishment of the Republican Fascist Party and the remarkable recovery of Italy from the shock of seeing Pietro Badoglio betray his nation bring to mind again the magnificent friendship which has made these developments possible. For it was the faith and friendship of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler for the Fascist leader that was the motivating force, the inspiration, that led to the most dramatic single incident of the current war, the rescue of Mussolini by the Schutzstaffel from the carefully guarded prison in the almost inaccessible Apennines.

With one spectacular move, the entire outlook of the war was changed overnight, enabling all true Italians to rally under their old leader, plunging the Anglo-Americans from the heights of elation to the abyss of gloom. But more important than these obvious effects is the fact that the Axis has once again demonstrated the loyalty and comradeship which make it the most powerful combination of fighting forces in the world. The personal orders of the Fuehrer that his friend be saved at all costs are a manifestation of the unshatterable devotion pervading the entire Axis camp, and, at the same time, they constitute another indication of the undying determination of the leader of Greater Germany himself.

Details of the rescue in themselves make for highly dramatic reading, having an almost "stranger-than-fiction" quality which is overpowering in its hypnotic appeal. Heroism, gallantry, courage—all of the qualities which fighting men admire—are there. Even the quality of ingenuity is present in the introduction of the autogiro in which Mussolini was triumphantly snatched out of the hands of his treacherous captors. The very circumstances under which Il Duce was liberated from the fortress prison are a stirring challenge to those who are fighting this war of justice against the black tyranny of Anglo-American domination. The incident demonstrates that nothing is impossible, nothing too far-fetched to accomplish, where there is grim devotion to an ideal and where there is no faltering in the face of temporary adversities. And the amazing resiliency shown by Mussolini in quickly sweeping back into the position of leadership is an example of the powerful, brilliant qualities which enabled him to bring Italy to a position of world power before the Badoglio debacle.

To reiterate: The magnificent friendship of the Fuehrer for Il Duce made possible the amazing feat of the latter's rescue. With this sort of friendship, the Axis Powers cannot help but win the war against a camp which is constantly irritated by mutual suspicion and criticism. The incident shows that no obstacle, no handicap, is too great for the Axis to overcome; that for every trick and every scheme the Anglo-Americans may have up their soiled sleeves, the Axis has another with which to counter the enemy's moves. And last, but certainly not least, the loyal action of Hitler and the men who directly carried out the rescue will live as a glowing inspiration to the Axis peoples, stimulating them on to ever greater efforts, inspiring them to fight through this greatest of all wars to its successful conclusion. They have seen a modern miracle, the turning of a tragedy into a glorious victory. They have seen that to the strong, the brave and the great, there is no such thing as failure—and they will act accordingly.

Simple Arithmetic

Simple arithmetic should suffice to show why the United States, despite any temporary local advantages, is bound to fail in her war efforts in the end. According to the calculations of the Americans themselves, at least fourteen workers at home in war industries are necessary to keep one American soldier fed, clothed, and fully equipped. The present plans of the American authorities call for the drafting of 10,800,000 men for the army, navy, marines, and coast guard by the end of this year. On the basis of their own calculations, the Americans must have 151,200,000 workers in their war industries to support a fighting force of the size they are contemplating. That means far more workers in their war industries than the total population of the United States including new-born babes, the aged, cripples, invalids, and the insane.

Considering the magnitude of the military task before them, the American military experts are saying that even this prodigious number is not enough. Already they are agitating for the expansion of the armed forces to a total of 12,300,000 men. Where they hope to get the workers necessary to support such a fighting force is beyond imagination. Apparently so overawed by the difficulties of their immediate military problem are the American military leaders that they have become blinded to the just as essential needs of the home front.

But if the generals and the admirals are closing their eyes to the problem of manpower at home, the American industrialists, labor leaders, and politicians are not. They are crying lustily against the mobilization plans of the military authorities, with the result that there can be no consistent or long-sustained military policy on the part of the United States. An inevitable tug-of-war is constantly going on between the armed services on the one hand and the war industries on the other for priority with respect to liens on the available limited manpower of the country.

The most optimistic calculations give 70,000,000 as the maximum number of employable men and women in the United States. Even this number assumes the drastic conscription of every able-bodied man and woman regardless of dependent children, social condition, or other complicating factors. It assumes the complete suppression of civilian industries and the concentration of the total manpower of the nation exclusively on war industries. Obviously, these are conditions which cannot be met 100 per cent in practice. Yet, under conditions so impracticably drastic, the total number of workers which can be theoretically produced is a mere 70,000,000, or a number just sufficient to support a fighting force of only 5,000,000 men.

The situation resembles two weights suspended from a pulley wheel. If one goes up, the other must come down. If enough men are conscripted into the armed services to cope with the military situation, the production of America's war industries will fall so low that such a fighting force cannot possibly be supported. If industry is given enough workers to produce an adequate quantity of supplies, the strength of the armed forces will have to be reduced to a point where it is utterly inadequate for the task it will be called on to perform. The result is a deadlock at a midway point with neither the armed forces nor industry getting enough men to do a satisfactory job.

It is no wonder that despite all their exaggerated boasts, the Americans are doing nothing about a real second front in Europe. It is no wonder that their much vaunted counter-offensive in the Pacific has yet to materialize on anything like a respectable scale. It is no wonder that nevertheless their industrial production is already beginning to slacken. With the war certain to continue for a long time yet to come and to grow in intensity in addition, the Americans are in no position to meet the drain in manpower which the situation entails. Simple arithmetic makes that fact obvious enough.

A Year Ago Today

—September 20, 1942—

Today is Aviation Day, the third since the day was established, and the first under the War of Greater East Asia. It is a day which will be a reminder of the many great things which have been done by Army and Naval airmen in the current war.

* * *

Reflecting the severe shortage of materials in Chungking-controlled areas due to the overflowing of the New Yellow River in Honan Prvince, the Chungking forces recently made several abortive attempts to penetrate into Japanese occupied areas in search of materials and were repulsed each time by the Japanese Forces, leaving behind 300 dead and large quantities of ammunition.

* * *

Mindanao authorities will undertake shortly the shipment of a large quantity of lumber to Japan. This is the first shipment of lumber to Japan from the Philippine Islands since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Mindanao Island is the largest lumber producing district in the Philippines.

* * *

Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, Democrat, has drafted a plan, which lays down as a Government policy that there shall be universal and total mobilization of industry. It is on the basis of this policy that the Senate will be asked to authorize President Roosevelt to assume almost complete control over the activities of every man and woman in the United States.

U.S. FACES LABOR SHORTAGE

America Seriously in Need of Skilled Workers—Industrial Efficiency Expected to Drop With Mobilization of Unemployed and Old People

(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

America has gradually improved her wartime structure by mobilizing her rich material and human resources, and with her productive power at its highest pitch, she is now launching intensive counter-offensives on all fronts. However, she cannot possibly hope to increase her productive power further, and it is considered doubtful whether she will be able to produce during this year as much as she plans. Various causes may be adduced for this, as, for instance, the short supply of certain materials of special kinds, but the main cause lies in the fact that her manpower is inadequate for the purpose.

According to the figures published by the Bureau of Statistics, America's population stood at 133,966,000 in 1942, or an increase of 1,327,000 compared with the previous year. Details regarding the composition of this population are unknown, but the total number of American men and wmen ranging in age from 15 to 65 was presumably something like 87,078,000, if we may assume that in that year as in 1930 the people falling under this category comprised 65 per cent of the total population.

The distribution of human resources as planned for the end of 1943 was, according to the figures published by the Manpower Commission at the end of last year, as follows:

	(In one million)
For the fighting services	10
For the munitions industries	20
For civilian industries	20
For agriculture	8
For other purposes	5
Total labor power	63

(See Note 1)

Increase of 3,000,000

Compared with the actual distribution of human resources at the end of 1942 (as announced by the Manpower Commission), the above figure of total labor power shows an increase of 3,000,000, for the human resources were actually distributed at the end of last year as follows:

	(In one million)
For the fighting services	6.7
For the munitions industries	17.5
For civilian industries	20.5
For agriculture	7.8
For other purposes	7.5
Total labor power	60.0

(See Note 2)

As will be seen from the above table, the number to be newly mobilized this year for the fighting services, for the manufacture of munitions and for agriculture shows an increase of 6,000,000 and this tallies with the figure given by President Roosevelt in his Message to Congress at the beginning of this year, in which he announced that an additional number of 6,000,000 was required for the expansion of armaments for the current year (See Note 3)

Note 1. According to a Domei telegram dated March 5, 1943, the human resources which the American authorities assume are necessary for the current year are:—

	(In one million)
For the fighting services	11
For the munitions industries	20
For agriculture	12
For indispensable civilian industries	22
Total	65

Navy Needs More Men

A Domei telegram from Buenos Aires dated April 24 reported, as information received from Washington, that the American naval authorities had announced that the personnel of the American navy would reach 2,800,000 by June, 1944.

According to another Buenos Aires telegram under date of July 9, during the debate of the army estimates, Congress made public details of the testimonies given by the army authorities and the Manpower Commission before regarding the plans for the mobilization of troops, from which it is clear that America's army mobilization will reach its maximum limit at the end of this year. It was shown that the American army mobilized will reach 8,200,000 at the year end.

That is to say, the combined strength of the American navy and army personnels will expand to 11,000,000.

Describing the state of the mobilization of labor power as ruling on August 23, Paul McNutt, Chairman of the Manpower Commission, stated that the number of people engaged in the industries concerned with the war was 63,500,000 and that this figure must be increased by 2,000,000 by January, 1944, and by 2,600,000 by July of the same year.

Shortage of Farm Hands

On the other hand, Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, speaking before the Senate on February 8, declared that it was necessary to mobilize 3,800,000 more people as agricultural labor and that unless altogether 12,000,000 workers were secured for agriculture, the uneasiness regarding the food supply would never be removed.

Note 2. The state of the distribution of labor power at the end of 1942, as tabulated on the basis of materials emanating from other sources, was as follows:

	(In one million)
For the fighting services	5.5
For the munitions industries	17.5
For civilian industries	20.5
For other purposes	15.2*
Total labor power	58.7

*Which includes 2.4 representing unemployed labor.

Note 3. According to a Domei telegram dated April 8, 1943, Senator John Bankhead stated, after his interview with Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Paul McNutt, Chairman of the Manpower Commission, that the Government intended to mobilize 8,000,000 more people during 1943.

President Roosevelt, in his New Year Message this year, announced that the additional labor required for the year was 6,000,000.

Plan Changed

The distribution of human resources as planned for the end of 1943, to which reference has already been made, has subsequently undergone some changes, and it seems that the total labor power planned for mobilization under the revised scheme is something like 65,000,000, as announced on August 23 by Paul McNutt, and accordingly the additional number required for the current year is, as announced by Bankhead, some 8,000,000. It is, however, open to doubt whether America will be able to mobilize 8,000,000 more people during this year so that she could secure the total labor power of 65,000,000 as planned.

The total number of American men and women ranging in age from 15 to 65 at the end of 1942 was, as already mentioned, approximately 87,000,000. This fact alone must testify to the supreme difficulty attending the American program for the mobilization of 65,000,000.

In the course of his explanation before the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate on February 4, Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, stated that America had 6,400,00 laborers in reserve, of which 800,000 represented old men and lads, 1,900,000 women and 500,000 unemployed. The enforcement of the 48-hour-week labor system would bring about a surplus labor power of 500,000, he further averred. Even if this reservist army of labor totalling 6,400,000 or 6,900,000 may be mobilized, however, it will fall short of the required number, viz. 8,000,000.

In November last year, the American Government lowered the conscription age from 20 to 18 and under this revised conscription system many youths aged 18 and 19 have been recruited. The large proportion of university students and a portion of high school boys are also liable to military service under it. Moreover, on August 4 of this year, McNutt. Chairman of the Manpower Commission carried out a radical revision of the conscription registration system, making it obligatory on all able-bodied men of ages from 18 to 35 either to serve in the army or the navy or to engage in such business as is directly connected with the war. Fathers with children to support had, under the former system, their mobilization deferred, but under the revised system no such special consideration is provided for.

Bills Introduced

At the present time, the Wartime National Requisitioning Bills introduced by Republican Senator Warren Austin and Representative James Wadsworth are claiming a great deal of attention. These measures are intended for the compulsory mobilization of men from 18 to 65 years of age and women aged from 18 to 50 for war activities. America is, no doubt, required to do this much at least, in the face of all opposition in many quarters, if she intends to effect the projected armament expansion.

Judging from the national traits of the American people and the size of its population, however, it is highly problematical whether this can be achieved successfully. Even though the mobilization of manpower may be effected as desired, it must be supremely difficult to obtain the desired results in the direction of increasing both productive capacity and fighting strength.

According to a Domei telegram from Buenos Aires dated June 28, Leonard Launtley, Chief of the Medical Affairs Section of the Conscription Bureau, in giving the results of the conscription examination of young men of 18 and 19 years, disclosed that about 30 per cent of the total number examined were exempted from military service on account of poor health. Some 85 per cent, of the men of 45 years, the maximum conscription age, were similarly exempted for the same reason, it was further disclosed.

The immense difficulty attending the projected mobilization of 65,000,000 people including 11,000,000 troops may easily be inferred from this. It is also obvious that heavy drafts which will have to be made on those who are in the munitions industry and in agricultural pursuits in order to raise the requisite number of conscripts will necessarily result in the impairment of productive efficiency in the industries from which these able-bodied men will be withdrawn.

Situation Serious

It is said that in America for one soldier to be fully equipped for fighting there must be from six to ten people engaged in the manufacture of arms and war materials and in the business of transportation. If one stops to consider the amount of labor which will be required on the home front for arming 11,000,000 fighting men adequately, one will readily understand the very grave nature of the manpower problem confronting America. Such being the case, America is obliged to go to foreign countries for the supply of labor. The foreign labor so far imported consists of 50,000 workers from Mexico, 10,000 from Jamaica and 2,000 from Bahama. It is reported that America is even urging on Mexico and Brazil to dispatch their troops abroad.

At any rate, it appears that America has gradually arranged for a better distribution of manpower, in spite of many difficulties in the way, and has brought her productive power up to the highest point. It is nevertheless very doubtful whether America will be able to bring this year's production up to the mark (Note 4).

Note 4. Information from Lisbon dated June 18 indicates that Donald Nelson, chairman of the Production Board, stated that more than 100 per cent increase in production was necessary in order to see that arms were produced in 1943 in projected quantities and that the production of munitions in America was now approaching its limits.

On June 20, it may further be noted, Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, admitted that production fell short of the mark in some sections of the munitions industry and that the production of munitions to be supplied to ground units witnessed a decline of 3.5 per cent in May this year as compared with the previous month, with the result that much anxiety was entertained at the War Office over this unfavorable state of the munitions production. At a press interview on July 15, he again stated that the production of war materials continued to be unfavorable in June, falling short of the quantity planned. He further remarked that in consequence, America would have to manufacture during the next six months three-fifths of the total quantity of war materials required by the army for the whole year.

Difficulties Ahead

Altogether, it is a matter of course that America will find it impossible to mobilize smoothly the number of people which embodies one-half of her entire population. Nor is there any doubt that the mobilization of old people, juveniles, women and jobless workers in large numbers for the munitions and other industries will lead to the qualitative deterioration of industrial labor, resulting in the decline of productive power. One of the serious defects which are already manifest in the munitions industry is the shortage of skilled labor. The branches of industry where skilled labor is short, together with the rates of supply and demand, were given by McNutt on April 20 last year as follows:

	Supply	Demand
Machinery designing	1	51
Manufacture of machinery	1	25
Aircraft rivetting	1	4
Shipwrights	1	7
Shipbuilding mechanics	1	22

To make matters worse, as everybody knows, there are frequent strikes in collieries and various factories to interfere seriously with production.

As regards the army and navy, the course of study at naval academies has been reduced from four to three years for speeding up the training of officers. The negro strength of the troops has also been increased. Needless to say, such measures are bound to vitiate the quality of the American army and navy. Thus viewed, it is plain that the American authorities will find it next to impossible to secure the requisite labor power out of the human resources available by the end of this year. Even if the requisite labor power has been obtained, the qualitative deterioration of labor is inevitable so that the increase of productive power and fighting strength in proportion to the increase in the number of people mobilized will be out of the question. America's stupendous armament expansion plan can hardly be expected to be realized in such circumstances. In all likelihood, America's productive power is now at its zenith, and this, coupled with the favorable progress of the war situation, seem to be inflaming the war spirit of the American people, but should reverses occur in some sectors or should the war be drawn out long without marked changes in the general situation, it is more than probable that American economy and her power of resistance would go crumbling due chiefly to the inadequate human resources referred to.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Keichu the Scholar-Monk

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

Every youngster of this country, or of any country in the world at all interested in Japanese history, knows the name of Kato Kiyomasa, Lord of Higo Province and master of the Castle of Kumamoto, one of the greatest generals under Toyotomi Hideyoshi. No less familiar to us is the pathetic history of how Kiyomasa, in the new order created by the death of his master and the rise of Tokugawa power, had struggled in vain to sustain the dwindling prestige of the Toyotomi house. His worst apprehension, if he was far-sighted enough to foresee the fate overhanging the Toyotomi house, became true in 1615, when, with the fall of Osaka, the name of Toyotomi disappeared from the earth-only four years after he died. Kiyomasa had been dead for 21 years when his own fief of Higo was also "squashed" by Iyemitsu the third Shogun. Kato Tadahiro, son of Kiyomasa, was an unspeakable dullard, just the man after the heart of Yedo Shogunate which had been on the watch for the flimsiest excuse to destroy his fief. So in 1632 the great fief of Higo was confiscated by the Shogunate; Tadahiro was relegated to a small, distant territory; and his son, Mitsusada, dying in 1653 without heir, the house of Kato became extinct in the third generation after Kiyomasa. All according to a program carefully prearranged by the astute Shogunate

Son of Samurai

This was the greatest sensation of the times, illustrating for once Iyemitsu's ruthless policy of centralized Shogunal rule, which was also intended as a mild hint to the other daimyo that anyone that had a heretical notion of independence need not exist. The pitiful fate of the Katos was shared, of course, by all their retainers and their relatives and servants, thousands in number, to swell the ranks of ronin (masterless warriors) with whom the post-Sekigahara Japan was already full up. The new ronin created by the Kato debacle were doubly unlucky. An eye of suspicion was fixed upon them as men likely to harbor revengeful thought on the Shogunate authorities; and the new world under the Tokugawa regime of "drastic peace," into which they were thrown at large, had little use for men skilled in arts of war or strategy, particularly for those who had owed an allegiance to Kato.

One of such ill-starred men was Shimogawa Motozane whose father, Motoyoshi, a native of Umabuchi in Omi province, had earned the high confidence of Kiyomasa for his many valiant feats in battle and a revenue of 5,000 koku in Higo fief. In his own days, Motozane had his inherited revenue further increased to 10,000; so that his fall, so sudden and terrible, was all the more grievous, almost as bad as the fall from a prince to a pauper. He accepted his fate with philosophic resignation, and all his life refused to "serve two masters." How he ended we do not know.

One of his younger brothers, Shimogawa Mototake, however, was fortunate enough to obtain an honorable position with the daimyo Aoyama Yukitoshi, Lord of Amagasaki, Settsu province, with a revenue of 250 koku. He married a daughter of one Hazama, a samurai in the retinue of Lord Hosokawa of Ogura, and they had eight children of whom the second son was Keichu, the subject of this story. Keichu, it need hardly be said, was his ecclesiastic name assumed after he entered the priesthood, but who cares to remember the childhood name of one of the eight children of a Shimogawa, the name that had better be forgotten. So we will call him Keichu before he was actually Keichu.

Amazing Precocity

Even this brief genealogical sketch is enough to suggest the peculiar psychological atmosphere in which Keichu was born and grew. That pessimistic outlook on life and the melancholy tendency to run away from "this world of vanities" which clung to Keichu all his life, was, when these facts are considered, but a natural sequel to an understandable cause. He was born to be a Buddhist monk, if anyone ever was. So becomes all the more significant the famous Keichu legend about his "divine dream," but we must recount it in due sequence.

Born then in 1640 in the town of Amagasaki (near Osaka), a son of samurai, Keichu early exhibited extraordinary mental powers. When only four years old, he teased his mother into teaching him some verses on the Hyakunin-isshu cards, and before many days was able to recite all the hundred tanka. The astonished mother told it to her husband who also tested his mind by teaching a passage in the Jitsugokyo (copy-book of moral precepts taught to children of Yedo days). Keichu required only a little time in which to master the contents of the book, able to read them without error. The parents knew they had begotten a prodigy who would make a name in the world—in this new world ready to honor men of letters and learning.

Famous Dream

Two years later the six-year-old Keichu was "dying with a dangerous illness." What the disease was we are not told, but the little patient was thought to be hovering between life and death. His mind naturally turned from earth to the thoughts of gods and Buddhas. One day he had a wonderous dream in which a beautiful etherial being appeared and said: "I am the manifestation of Tenma no Tenjin whom you worship so devoutly always. Because I am moved by your piety I have come to bring this good tiding: you shall be cured of this disease and made whole that you may become priest some day and serve the world with virtue and learning."

From this day on, "the medicine which had hitherto been useless began to show wonderful efficacy and made the food which his mouth had rejected, go down his throat smoothly" till he recovered perfect health. Some time later Keichu confided his great secret to his parents and begged their permission to let him "enter the Buddhist gate." The astonished parents tried to put him off. "Yes, indeed," they said, "you shall return Tenjin's good favor some day when you are a man, but meanwhile you must go on with your plays and studies, preparing for a future career."

Head Shaven

The boy was not to be cajoled in this way. He developed strange ways. He saw visions. He experienced spiritual ecstasies; his unseeing eyes, staring at vacancy, emitted a strange celestial light. At the meal table he no longer touched fish, flesh or fowl, but ate nothing but corns and vegetables like a veritable bonze. At last his parents decided to yield. They made arrangements with one Bojo, abbot of Kyoho-in temple at Imasato in Settsu province, and had the boy entered as acolyte. It was in 1650, when Keichu was only 10 years old.

Bojo found the lad's great aptitude for learning the holy texts. Hannya Shinkyo was the first sutra taught, which, after reading it four or five times, he could not only repeat by heart but write down without mistake. Everybody marvelled at his

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America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

Nippon Times
Evening

Let's Forget Self in This Mighty Common Cause and Fight It Out to the Last

No. 15,980 TOKYO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和[illegible]年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

Japanese Fighter Planes Prove Superior in Clashes With Enemy

Commander of Hayabusa Unit Gives Vivid Description of Victories Gained While Escorting Bombers on Devastating Raids

Domei

AT AN XX BASE IN THE SOUTHERN AREAS—Aerial warfare in the Southwestern Pacific takes on added intensity day after day, as the enemy masses planes in the Solomons and New Guinea areas, constructing air bases at various places, while the Japanese Forces forestall enemy designs by launching fierce and devastating attacks on his bases. In defiance of enemy forces which daily launch guerilla operations over Japanese Occupied Areas, in an attempt to cut the Japanese commissary lines and to challenge the Japanese Air Forces, our men with iron determination and unyielding spirit, are daily enduring limitless adversities and hardships.

Commander XX of a "Hayabusa," Unit revealed the privations and sufferings endured by our warriors on the foremost firing lines, in his diary, a section of which, is given below:

X month, X day: "Another fine day dawned. At a certain hour in the morning we took off to escort a certain bomber unit which was charged with the mission of raiding an enemy airfield. The enemy base was better equipped than we had imagined, but there was not a single enemy plane to be seen. Upon returning the men grumbled, 'we were certainly fooled.' They were disappointed at not having met any enemy planes."

Returns Safely

The other unit, which had escorted a squadron of transports, returned safely. Some sugar arrived here today and we had sweet drinks in the evening.

X month, X day: We had our first thrilling experience since arrival at the base. There is nothing wonderful about enemy P-38 planes. We downed 18 today. The men of the bomber unit must be satisfied with their feat. They should be able to sleep well tonight.

X day, X month: It was raining hard, but we took off as usual. Presently the weather cleared and we began an attack against a formation of the Air-Cobras. Giving a signal to the bombers we darted into the midst of the enemy. We were outnumbered by one to three, but were confident that our fighting spirit would enable us to gain the upper-hand. Taken unawares, the enemy planes dispersed. We downed two planes. Lieutenant XX and Sergeant XX did not return. For the first time after an interval of one month we were given some cigarettes.

X day, X month: X unit was again ordered to escort a squadron of transports. No one can imagine the hardships endured while escorting a convoy unless he has actually undergone the experience. At midnight our unit received the order to take off. Due to the heavy rain yesterday the runway was soft, but all the planes took to the air safely. New Guinea Island looked ominous in the moonlight. After having ascertained the results of our bomb hits, the unit headed for the base. Later, I heard that our comrade unit had met some Consolidated bombers and downed three of them. I wished that we, too, had been given the opportunity of smashing enemy aircraft in combat.

Raid Alarm Sounded

X month, X day: We were attacked by enemy planes in a surprise raid. Our fighters took off to repulse the foe and one enemy plane was downed. Lieutenant XX chased the enemy, but returned without gaining any results. That night we were ordered to cooperate with the land units in action. After inflicting devastating attacks on the artillery position, we returned without meeting a single enemy plane.

X month, X day: We were allotted to sentry duty. Some of the men on guard caught a buffalo which was cooked and served for dinner. Later, I talked with a veteran officer who, on being bothered by some fire-flies which stole into his whiskers, said: "I think these fire-flies mistook my whiskers for undergrowth. Were I with my family, I wuld catch them for my children." His words made me feel more strongly than ever that we were on the foremost front. An air raid alarm was sounded, and we immediately took up our respective positions, but no enemy planes appeared.

X day, X month: At XX a.m. we took off together with a bomber unit. At a spot 10 kilometers from our objective, we met some American planes. The airmen must have been greenhorns for in no time we had downed two of them.

Our bomber planes were attacked, thereupon three of our fighters rushed to aid them. Two Japanese bombers self-blasted themselves and our fighting spirit was fanned to white heat. After one hour's fighting we returned to the base. Sub-lieutenant XX had met death during the combat. I could not realize that the bed beside me would be empty from that night and called unconsciously, "Hello, there." Six fellow-fighters succumbed to malaria and other diseases.

X day, X month: We were given some cigarettes today. First, we offered them to the souls of the fallen comrades. That night the Southern Cross was bright on the Milky Way.

Press Comments

Monday, September 20

MAINICHI—Enemy Aims Bared
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Italy Is Not Doomed

Enemy Aims Bared

MAINICHI.—At a time when furious battles in the Salerno area are developing, the Soviet demand for a second front has become more pressing despite the fact that Roosevelt, in his latest message to Congress, reiterated how the landing operations in Italy are helping the Soviet Union. Controversies between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers over this issue form a singular feature of the current war.

"War and the Working Classes," an organ of the Soviet workers, recently said: "We clearly discern in American radio broadcasts the 'philosophy' of a section of the people in the United States and Britain who aim at swooping upon Germany and the Soviet Union when the latter two have become completely exhausted—a 'philosophy' which has for so long persisted among the Americans and British." It is noteworthy that such a view has now been given so frank and outspoken an expression by a responsible organ of public opinion in the Soviet Union.

Then, what is the aim of America and Britain? Of course, it is to win victory in the war, but then what are the contents of this aim?

Part of the contents was disclosed recently by the "Daily Workers," an organ of the British Communist Party. Our readers probably remember a recent newspaper report that the Soviet Union forcibly took a share in "the anti-Axis military administrative organ in their occupied areas" or in what they call "Amgot." And, according to the British journal, this organ represents the plan of big American capitalists "aiming at an economic enslavement of Europe." And the plot involved in the plan, the same journal reveals, is that a group of American capitalists including the General Motors and Standard Oil companies will place under their control all the industries in Europe under the pretext of safeguarding American investments in Europe amounting to £1,760,000,000, and an understanding in this regard reportedly has been reached already between the Government and the interested capitalists.

As it is known that the present great war was planned by American industrialists, it is natural that there should be another design concerning gains accruing from the original program. Thus, it is reasonable to consider that Amgot is just the organ for that purpose. Even the railway management and the exploitation of natural resources in North Africa as planned simultaneously with the Anglo-American invasion of that region bared their design. It scarcely needs elucidation that the present landing operation in Italy forms an important part of the foregoing design.

In short, the Mediterranean campaign seen from the standpoint of the Soviet Union is nothing but a money-making proposition for American industrialists, and thus it is a source of anger to the Soviet Union.

It is easy to understand the mood in which the Soviets are demanding the right to participate in the Amgot with a view to frustrating the Anglo-American plot. We should

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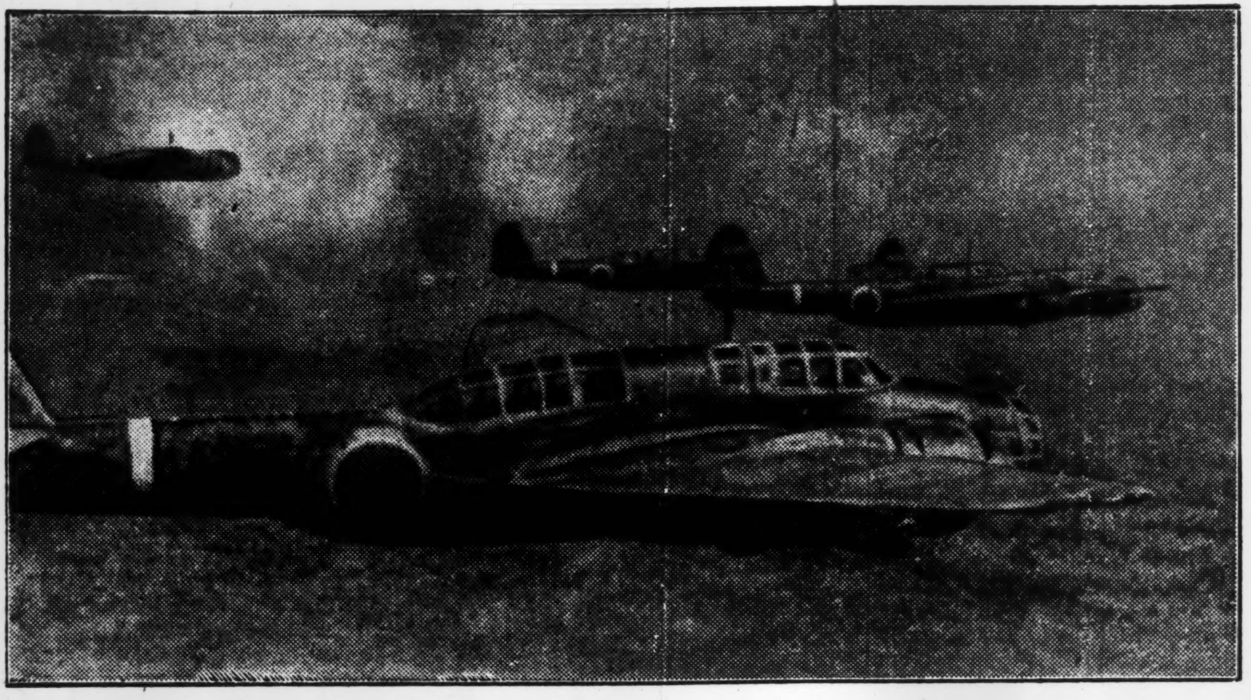

NEW SUPER-BOMBERS of the Imperial Army roar their way toward enemy objectives, somewhere in the South Pacific. Relentless and continuous, the Japanese air attacks systematically cause havoc and destruction at the American bases no matter how far away or how strongly defended.

(Passed by War Ministry)

AVIATION DAY IS OBSERVED

Many Events to Rouse Air Consciousness Mark 4th Celebration

Many events are taking place today on the occasion of the 4th Aviation Day, riveting the attention of the 100,000,000 nationals of Japan on the skies, the battle arena of the coming decisive struggle. Dazzling formations of student-piloted planes, symbolic of the vigorous fighting spirit of the Japanese people, are winging their way to the Metropolis to circle over their alma maters Youth flying corps of the Army are poising gracefully over the home town as if to say, "Mother, look how well I can fly." Training students of the Aviation Bureau of the Communications Ministry are converging from Haneda, Yokohama, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Otsu and other places over Tokyo skies.

Events for bolstering increased production are also being held. Chief among these was the granting of medals at 8:30 a.m. today by the Communications Minister to four pilots whose outstanding services are worthy of special commendation. In the afternoon medals will be awarded to 10 persons by the Director-General of the Aviation Board of the Communications Ministry. At 10:30 a.m. memorial services were held at the Kanda Kyoritsu Hall for the men of the Imperial Forces and civilians whose lives have been sacrificed in service to the nation through aviation.

A grand lecture meeting at the Gunjin Kaikan and radio broadcasts in the evening are scheduled to enhance the firm determination of the entire nation. In all schools, from Universities down to national schools, lectures were given in the morning to rouse air-consciousness in the youths of the nation on whose

(Continued on Page 2)

America Is Interfering In Arab Federation Plan

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—The United States, which is intent on spreading its influence throughout the world, has already started interfering in the projected Arab Federation of West Asiatic nations, which has come to the fore since Premier Nuri Said of Iraq and Egyptian Premier Mustapha El Nahas Pasha met in conference early in August to confer on this problem.

In this connection, the September 15 issue of the Daily Sketch, a British journal, reports:

"America has started interfering in the project of forming a Federation by Arab nations. In regard to this question, President Roosevelt's special envoy, Harry Hopkins, has already met King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and other influential Arab personalities.

"Hopkins is reported to have handed to King Ibn Saud Roosevelt's message asking for the dispatch of his representative to Washington to confer on the Arab Federation problem.

"It is understood that the King will probably send one of his Princes to the American capital. It must not be over-looked in this connection that the United States is reporting to Britain on every detail in connection with the same issue."

Exchange Vessel Leaves Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 20.—The second exchange Japanese ship, Teia Maru, which arrived here Saturday night, left at dawn today for Hongkong, her next port of call. Those taken aboard here included Americans, Canadians, Chileans and some neutral residents. Among them were the Chilean Charge d'Affaires to Tokyo, and a large number of Catholic nuns.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 19.—Japanese residents in Chile arrived at Buenos Aires yesterday to board the American exchange ship, M. S. Gripsholm.

NEWS BRIEFS

Thai King's Birthday Feted

Domei

BANGKOK, September 20.—His Royal Majesty King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand greeted his 18th birthday today. In observance of the occasion, flags were flown at every house, and government offices and schools were closed. Furthermore, names were signed in the congratulatory register from 9 a.m. at the Royal Palace. At 11:30 a.m., the reading of sutras by the head priest took place in the presence of Royal Regent Prince Aditya. The young Thai King is at present in Switzerland studying at the Lausanne University.

East Front Embattled

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The Soviet-German battle area between the Smolensk-Moscow and the Rossaliv-Moscow highways is described by DNB as resembling a "boiling witches' cauldron." Despite the mass Soviet attacks, the German front remains unshaken at all points. Relative quiet prevailed on the northern front, except around Leningrad, where the Soviets launched numerous attacks against the eastern wall of the German encirclement ring. Between the Donetz and the Dnieper rivers, the western movement of the Germans continued with astonishing precision protected by strong rearguards. Hard fighting occurred west and northwest of Kharkov.

Italian Warships Join

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—Italian warships in the Aegean Sea and the Black Sea have joined the Reich fleet under command of Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German navy, according to a statement issued by Reich military authorities.

25,000 Prisoners Taken

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—British war prisoners taken in Italy since the advance of German forces into that country reach 25,000, and the major portion of them have already been brought into Germany.

3-POWER MEET DUE IN MOSCOW

Parley Among Foreign Chiefs of U.S., Britain, Soviet Seen Very Near

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 18.—Current indications show that a Soviet-British-American Foreign Ministers' conference will be held in Moscow shortly.

In this connection, a London report to the Aftonbladet, a local journal, states that British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden has already reached the Soviet capital and that a Three-Power Foreign Ministers' parley will be convened there early in October.

At the conference, according to the same report, the Soviet Union will, of course, be represented by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, but the United States will be represented probably by President Roosevelt's special envoy, Averill Harriman instead of Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Indicating the imminence of the parley, Reuter reported yesterday that though the place and date of the conference have not yet been decided, negotiations are now being pushed among the Foreign Offices of the three countries concerned as to the subjects of deliberation.

Meanwhile, a London dispatch to the Chicago Sun indicates that the holding of the Foreign Ministers' parley is now a matter of, not weeks, but days, hence.

From such indications, there is no doubt that the conference will be held in the near future.

Turkey Watches Balkans

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 18.—Turkish political circles are paying special attention to the persistent demands being made by the Soviet for the opening of a second front in Western Europe, in firm opposition to the anti-Axis plan of landing on South Europe or the Balkans.

It is evident that the Soviet is seriously afraid of the area west of Black Sea coming under British-American influence as the result of landing operation in the Balkans.

A political commentator discussed

(Continued on Page 2)

Dissatisfaction Voiced With U.S. War Conduct

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 18.—The attitude of the American people toward the war was sounded out by the Associated Press by questioning 69 Democratic and 42 Republican members of Congress as they perceived the situation while home in their electoral districts during the Congressional vacation.

According to this report, the majority did not express any positive views on the question. However, it is said that a certain part gave vent to extreme dissatisfaction with the various phases of the war.

With respect to the home front, most of the complaints are directed toward the various wartime controls enforced by the government. Especially, the Price Administration Board seemed extremely unpopular everywhere and many criticized the shortcomings of the price-pegging plan and the ration system.

MILAN FASCISTS FORM CHAPTER; LEADERS PICKED

Italians in Peking Also Determined to Fight Against Foe

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—The Milan Chapter of the Republican Fascist Party was organized today at a grand rally held at Milan, the cradle of the Fascist Party.

Four leaders were elected at the meeting and the assembly staged demonstrations. The new organ issued the proclamation that it hopes that Benito Mussolini who has resumed his movement with renewed vigor will restore the motherland and honor to the Italian people.

Peking Fascists Reform

Domei

PEKING, September 19.—In a statement issued at the extraordinary meeting held in Peking, on September 10, local leading Fascists clarified their determination to reconstruct the Fascisti and to continue the war to final victory hand-in-hand with other Axis nations against Britain and the United States.

The meeting was held following the discussion held among leading Italians headed by Captain Antonio Riva, correspondent of La Stampa.

The statement said that although at the time Badoglio usurped power, local Fascists approved the dissolution of Fascisti as unavoidable in order to continue honorable warfare and to maintain unity of the Italian people, nevertheless with the betrayal by the Badoglio regime they have become convinced that there can be no just consummation of the current global war without victory on the side of the nations bound by the Tri-power Alliance Pact.

The local Fascists are determined to make all-out efforts for ultimate victory, the statement declared. The Fascists in Peking have decided to reconstruct the Fascisti in China on the basis of the principle which Il Duce established.

The statement also voiced expectation they will be ready to come under the command of the new Fascist regime in the near future

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW BULGARIAN CABINET STRESSES TIES WITH AXIS

To Enhance Relations With Neutral Countries

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 18.—The new Bulgarian Cabinet following its predecessor's foreign policy as clarified in April, 1942, will continue to cooperate with the Reich and its other allies and strive to strengthen its ties with neutral countries, especially Turkey, declared new Bulgarian Premier Dobri Baschilov in his radio message on administrative policies delivered at 1:30 p.m. today, it is reported from Sofia.

"The Bulgarian Government," declared Premier Baschilov, "desires to be united with other countries by the common interests and righteous efforts for the maintenance of order in the Balkan Peninsula.

"As for internal administration, the Government will strive to concentrate the total strength of the nation under King Simeon II. The most vital duties of the new Cabinet are to improve the nation's health conditions and extend effective aid to the poor. Moreover, efforts will be made to maintain internal order and strict measures will be taken against citizens who neglect their duties at this grave juncture.

"The Government will do its best to strengthen the Bulgarian army and will continue to push the existing economic and financial policies, based on sound currency."

Railway Traffic Cut

Domei

ZURICH, September 19.—Railway passenger traffic between Italy and Switzerland has been entirely suspended since yesterday.

Standley for Washington

Domei

MOSCOW, September 19.—United States Ambassador William Standley left Moscow today for Washington.

Swiss-Nippon Accord Over Compensations Of War Losses Bared

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—The Swiss Federal Council has confirmed the conclusion of a reciprocal agreement with Japan regarding compensation of war losses.

In replying to the questions of members of the Council, it was stated that Japan will compensate all damages to Swiss property belonging to individuals or firms regardless of where they reside or have their headquarters, under a system similar to that of insurance based on the evaluation process.

It was added that Switzerland has already concluded a similar agreement with the Anglo-American Powers.

REICH HAS EDGE IN ITALY BATTLE

Foe's Dream of Easy Victory Fades; Fails To Make Any Headway

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's formations in central and southern Italy, and Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's troops in northern Italy have lost no time in putting an end to the enemy's dream of a walk-over victory.

The chaotic conditions that the enemy hoped would result from the Badoglio regime's treacherous surrender have not materialized. As a matter of fact transport facilities in northern and central Italy are far more satisfactory now than during the last weeks of the Badoglio regime, when numerous acts of sabotage were committed by dubious elements which supported the traitor government.

German rear communication lines are more solid than in the past as full advantage is being taken of Italian railways which are being operated by an efficient German personnel.

Situation Favors Reich

The general strategic situation in Italy today, therefore, is quite satisfactory and Field Marshal Kesselring is looking forward to coming developments with complete composure, the Field Marshal's headquarters announced. The communique follows:

"After taking over a large number of motor vehicles from the disarmed Italian forces the German formations in Italy have been motorized to still a greater extent than hitherto.

"Twenty days have passed since the British forces landed on the south coast of Calabria, but enemy operations have failed. They include the other landing attempts at Reggio, which, together with the announcement of Badoglio's surrender, were intended to bring about the collapse of German resistance.

"The Anglo-American plans were upset by the speedy disarming of the Italian Army and by the unexpected stiff resistance of Field Marshal Kesselring's troops which launched a counter-attack along a wide front on September 12, driving back and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in the Salerno area.

"The advance of the British 8th army from south Calabria and Apulia was slowed down by the laying of extensive mine fields, the blowing up of bridges and the successful delaying actions of the German rear-guards.

Para-Troops Annihilated

"In view of the precarious position of the Americans in the Salerno sector, General Dwight D. Eisenhower has ordered further landing operations. Several thousand American para-troops landed on the eve-

(Continued on Page 2)

Land Sales Prohibited

Domei

LISBON, September 18.—The Legislative Council of British Tanganyika passed a law prohibiting the sale of land between "non-native persons", according to reports reaching here from Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika.

The law is enacted for the object of "suppressing land speculation and preventing unfriendly foreigners from securing strategically important lands". It is said that the law is intended also to prevent land ownership in Tanganyika by Indian residents.

JUNCTION MADE BY REICH UNITS IN SOUTH ITALY

Enemy War Losses In Men, Arms, Ships Mounting Steadily

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—Bitter hostilities continued yesterday in the Salerno area and to the south. The Fuehrer's Headquarters revealed that a junction had been effected between troops in the Salerno area and those withdrawn from Calabria and Apuglia following complete destruction of all important military installations.

According to reports available so far, the enemy, whose strength is estimated at eight infantry and two tank divisions, has lost over 10,000 in dead and wounded as well as 4,429 in prisoners. Material losses aggregate 153 tanks, 54 guns, 62 grenade and rocket mortars as well as many light and heavy infantry weapons and uncounted war equipment destroyed or captured.

Continuing operations against the invasion fleet, the Luftwaffe and the Reich navy, between September 8-17 sank three cruisers, two destroyers, one torpedo boat, 15 landing vessels and nine transports (58,000 tons) while furthermore, two cruisers, three destroyers, one landing vessel, one large tanker and seven transports (35,000 tons) have been so heavily hit that their destruction can be claimed. In addition, several warships, 125 transports (approximately 600,000 tons), nine landing vessels and one patrol vessel have been damaged.

The Berlin High Command revealed that a U-Boat sank a British destroyer of the Jervis class in the Gulf of Salerno and heavily damaged a large tanker, while the Luftwaffe damaged one destroyer and a number of transports.

Invaders Being Checked

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters, at noon today, issued the following official communique:

1. In spite of terrific fighting for the past two weeks, the anti-Axis forces on the Salerno front have not been able to attain their original strategic object, nor to cut off the retreat of the various German divisions in South Italy. Fighting the numerically superior enemy, the German forces prevented them from extending their bridgehead. Besides, taking the counter-offensive, the Germans drove the anti-Axis troops into a narrow coastal area, thereby successfully coming in contact with their comrades who have retreated from Calabria and Apulia provinces.

2. The anti-Axis side had an overwhelming force of eight infantry divisions, two tank divisions and strong air and naval units. The German forces, however, have fought valiantly and inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy. According to reports received thus far,

(Continued on Page 2)

Revival of Religion Surging Over Russia

Domei

MOSCOW, September 18.—To all appearances it would seem as if a great religious revival was surging over Soviet Russia since Premier Stalin's interview with the bishops on September 4, the permitting of the first bishops' conference since the revolution and the announcement of the government's policy of giving formal recognition of the Greek Catholic Church.

Anti-religious propaganda writings have been shoved into the corners on the shelves of book stores, while the bible and other religious books have again loomed into prominence. The Soviet paper Izvestia published on September 17 the whole text of the resolution adopted at the bishops' conference. After declaring that the Greek Catholic Church was prepared to commence a nation-wide movement to save the motherland, it was further announced that any priests in the occupied regions that gave information to the German forces and betrayed the flying columns would be branded with the mark of Judah and deprived of their priesthood.

Also a statement was issued to all the Christians of the world saying:

"In order to attain final victory, all Christians should unite to crush the common foe."

SERB PREMIER VISITS HITLER

Neditch Holds Talks With Reich Leaders On Balkan Problems

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—Serbian Premier Midan Neditch called at the Fuehrer's Headquarters yesterday to confer with Chancellor Hitler. Later, he met Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and discussed the future administration of Serbia, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

Balkan Policy Revealed

The conferences of Serbian Premier Midan Neditch with German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and subsequently with Chancellor Adolf Hitler which took place on September 18 at the Fuehrer's Headquarters are considered to be of great significance as indicating Germany's new policy toward the Balkan Peninsula.

The Italian Government has hitherto maintained stiff territorial demands toward the Balkans, Corsica Island and Southern France which presented various obstacles to Germany's program for building up a New Order in Europe.

With the Italian Royal Family of Savoia which was the driving force of such a territorial ambition, having virtually collapsed, the Reich Government is understood to be ready to enforce new policies toward the Balkan countries, following Japan's New Order policies in East Asia.

Placing special importance on the Serbian Premier's visit to the Fuehrer's Headquarters, a diplomatic reporter of DNB stated as follows today:

"The Royal Family of Savoia has not only hindered the solution of various pending problems in Southwestern Europe but also caused many obstacles in the relations between Germany and the countries in this area.

"Now that Germany has been freed from considerations regarding the stand of the Savoia Royal Family, an entirely new situation has been brought about so far as the problems in Southwestern Europe are concerned.

"Since the collapse of Jugoslavia, it is to be noted, the stand of Serbia has been left unsolved. In appreciation of the cooperative attitude shown by Premier Neditch and others, the Reich Government seems to have launched upon solving this pending question.

"It is to be noted in this connection that the anti-Axis camp is determined to allow greater concessions to the Soviet Union, in Southwestern Europe. Under the current circumstances, leaders of the various countries in this area are well aware that the only means to maintain the interests of their countries is cooperation with the Reich Government."

Reich Has Edge In Italy Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

ning of September 13, but were annihilated.

"Hard fighting is now progressing between the American formations holding bridgeheads and the German troops.

"Anti-Axis warships are constantly shelling German positions in order to support the operations of American landing troops.

"German counter-attacks in the Salerno-Eboli sector have resulted in the surrounding and annihilation of several enemy units overtaken in the pursuit.

"The enemy's losses during the fighting in Italy thus far are at least 12,000, at a conservative estimate, whereof 6,000 were killed. Whether the enemy will launch further landing operations in central and northern Italy remains to be seen.

"In view of the fact that northern and central Italy are in the hands of the German troops, who are in full control of all communication lines in these areas, surprise actions by the enemy are hardly possible and the enemy will meet with the stiffest resistance wherever they may attempt to land.

"The German military authorities view the strategic situation in Italy with complete confidence."

Shameen Troops Reviewed

Domei

CANTON, September 20.—The last review of the French Guard Corps at the Shameen French Settlement, Canton, was held at 10:30 a.m., today in front of the French Consulate, as they are shortly to be withdrawn to French Indo-China, with the surrender of the settlement to the Nanking Government.

Churchill Back in London

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—Prime Minister Churchill, has returned to London, the British Government announced tonight, according to London reports.

Junction Made By Reich Units In South Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

the anti-Axis armies have suffered more than 1,000 casualties and 4,429 taken prisoner. Besides, the Germans have captured or damaged 158 anti-Axis tanks, 54 cannons, 62 trench mortars and other arms.

Luftwaffe Sinkings

3. Since September 8 up to 17, the Luftwaffe sank three anti-Axis cruisers, two destroyers, one torpedo boat, 15 landing vessels and nine transports, making a total of 58,000 tons. In addition, the Luftwaffe heavily damaged in the same period two cruisers, three destroyers, one landing vessel, one large-sized tanker and seven transports, aggregating 35,000 tons, which are considered certain to have gone down later.

4. Again, the Luftwaffe damaged many warships, a total of 25 tankers and transports aggregating about 600,000 tons, nine landing vessels and one patrol boat.

5. On the Salerno front terrific fighting developed again yesterday. Coming in contact with the forces which have reached from South Italy, the German forces have withdrawn from the enemy front and compressed their front according to schedule."

14 Enemy Divisions

According to a Transocean dispatch, anti-Axis forces fighting in South Italy are more than 14 divisions strong, including about six divisions of the American 5th Army in Salerno and about seven or eight divisions of the British 8th Army, of which some four divisions have already been landed in the neighborhood of Salerno in aid of the American forces, according to a Lisbon dispatch to the Asahi.

The American 5th Army was not employed in the Sicilian campaign, and the American 7th Army which fought in Sicily has not taken part in the present campaign on the Italian mainland as yet. Therefore, the anti-Axis reserve forces in North Africa have not been used for the present operation thus far, it is reported.

According to reports of Reich scouting planes, anti-Axis transports were seen active in the West Mediterranean and such transports as have not been used as yet were found in various ports of Sicily Island and North Africa. Such being the situation, the German side has not thrown its main body into the battle as yet.

The foregoing Transocean dispatch says that the Reich units which have withdrawn from Calabria are in the mood of stemming the anti-Axis advance in their positions northwest of Potenza.

3-Power Meet Due in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

the problem in the Tan today as follows:

"The Soviet seems to regard the Balkans as being within her own sphere of influence, but that is a serious question not only to Turkey and the Balkan States, but also to Great Britain. If the Soviet ever thinks that the Balkans will become a dagger thrust at her throat, it may be called an unnecessary worry.

"Turkey welcomes the plan of forming a Balkan league for maintaining the status quo in the Balkans. Turkey is allied to Great Britain, and to her the Soviet is also a very close friend. But Turkey finds any interference by Britain or the Soviet in Balkan questions quite undesirable.

"If the Soviet regards the plan for a Balkan league as a threat to herself, and Britain thinks that it ignores her interests, the responsibility is not upon Turkey. To protect and defend one's own existence is the basic right and highest duty for any independent State."

Anti-Axis Mine-Layer Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, September 18.—An Italian submarine which is cooperating with the German forces in the Black Sea sank an anti-Axis mine-layer, the Fuehrer's Headquarters disclosed today

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S. BOSE EXHORTS PENANG INDIANS

Must Set Foot This Year on Independent Motherland, He Says

Domei

PENANG, September 19.—Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League, delivered an inspiring speech before an audience of 5,000 Indians at a rally held on Friday at the plaza in front of the broadcasting station here. The speech was followed by his inspection of the Women's Volunteer Corps of the Indian National Army.

President Bose declared in his speech that this year must be the year for setting foot on the soil of the Motherland in order to hoist the flag of independent India. He said he is hoping the day will come when he receives the first honor from the entire world as leader of the Indian independence movement. Mr. Bose affirmed, "We are prepared to sacrifice ourselves to continue our struggle till the day of triumph when the last enemy will have been driven out from the Motherland."

Will Recuperate Health

Domei

SHONAN, September 19.—Rash Behari Bose, who had resigned his post as President of the Indian Independence League in favor of the fiery patriot, Subhas Chandra Bose, had continued to endeavor his best for the development of the League in his capacity as the League's highest adviser. However, as his health is not of the best recently, he is returning to Japan to visit the health restoring spas. He left Shonan today for Japan and when interviewed remarked:

"The Indian Independence League has made brilliant progress and the Indian National Army is undergoing vigorous training in anticipation of the day when it will set its foot on Indian soil. I have always wanted to build a true India out of the British India of today. My earnest hopes are for India that will be free to act as an Asiatic India. Also I await with eager expectation the early arrival of the day when I may set my foot on Indian soil, and in preparation for that day, I am going to Japan to regain my strength."

Java Women Eager

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 19.—While the cry "Our National Defense by Our Own Hands" is at its highest pitch in Java and petitions are flooding the Japanese Administration Office requesting permission to organize a defense corps in Java, women throughout Java also have taken up the cry and are requesting permission to form a women's defense corps.

A recent petition sent to the Japanese authorities by Madam Raden Radjamirah, President of the women's association in Bogor Province stated that even women in this critical time shouldn't remain idle. She applied for permission from the authorities concerned for her projected formation of the women's defense corps, made up chiefly of Indonesians.

Badoglio's Escape Confirmed

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—Pietro Badoglio is said to have left Rome before the advance of German forces into Rome, and escaped to Sicily. An Algiers broadcast announced today that Badoglio is now safely with the anti-Axis.

In connection with the announcement made in an Algiers broadcast yesterday that Pietro Badoglio had reached the anti-Axis front, it is observed that, representing the puppet Italian regime, he may declare war against Axis nations.

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Milan Fascists Form Chapter; Leaders Picked

(Continued from Page 1)

with the organization to be established in Peking."

The statement added that the Provincial Fascist Executive Committee will be organized shortly. The commitee will consist of leading Italian residents here including Captain Riva, Peking correspondent of Stefani News Agency, and staff members of the Italian Embassy here, it was learned. It was further learned that those leaders are preparing for the establishment of a local chapter of the Republican Fascist Party.

Visited With Hitler

Domei

BERLIN, September 19.—Immediately after his rescue, Il Duce visited and stayed several days at the Fuehrer's Headquarters, it was revealed by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today.

Fiesta of Enbre Held By Filipinos in Bicol

Domei

MANILA, September 17.—A three-day celebration of the colorful fiesta of Enbre, honoring the Blessed Virgin of Penafrancia, began in Bicol Region today.

Governor Andris Fernandez and Mayor Jose Ojeda have completed all preparations for the gala event which will be highlighted by a floral procession.

Meanwhile, the people of Albay Province are speeding up preparations for the welcoming of the birth of an independent Philippines.

They held a mass rally recently in Naga which drew thousands of people.

Among the speakers at this rally were Jose Fuenkebella and Judge Gabriel Preto, both of whom were delegates from Camarines Sur to the special general assembly which ratified the Constitution.

The speakers described the proceedings at the ratification and at the same time they urged the people present to prepare themselves to assume future responsibilities.

Bengal Famine Worsens; Diseases Take Huge Toll

Domei

LISBON, September 19.—Each day sees a further aggravation of the famine in Bengal Province with corpses of starved people lining the city's streets. On top of this cholera and other diseases have broken out. Reuter reports from Calcutta today, although describing the situation reservedly, say:

"In Decca, the second largest city in Bengal Province, the police are seizing hoarded foodstuff in efforts to combat the food shortage. Recently 40 tons of rice and 65 tons of wheat were specially rationed out. Hotels and boarding houses in the city have been forced to close.

"The authorities are desperate in their attempts to combat the outbreak of cholera in Dinapore. Refugees from the villages of the northwestern section of Bengal Province, are pouring into Munshiganj and Madaripore. Within six weeks from now, many are expected to die from hunger and exhaustion."

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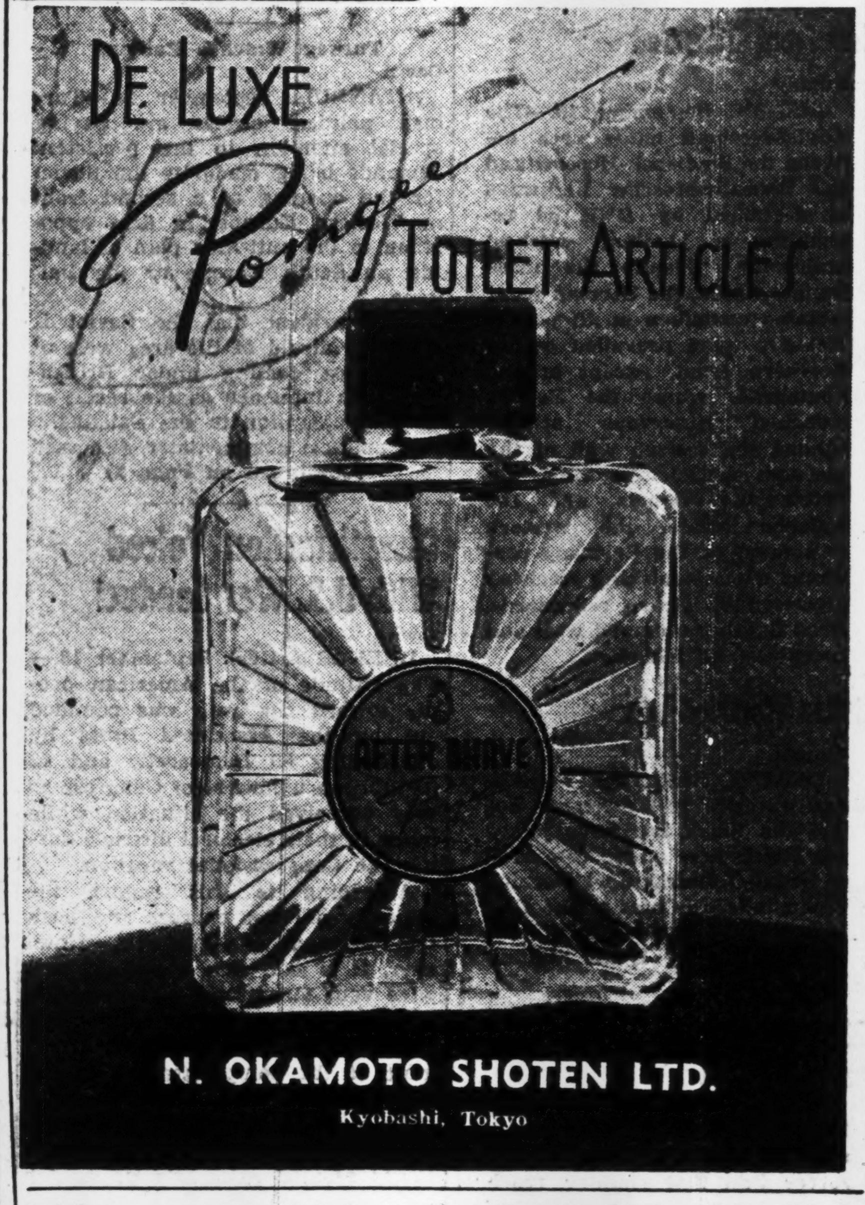

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Scientists to Study South Afforestation

Domei

MACASSAR, September 16.—The four Japanese Imperial Universities in Tokyo, Hokkaido, Kyoto and Kyushu officially decided to establish their experimental plantations in the Southern Regions with a view to introducing scientific research methods in the active development of the abundant forest resources of the areas, it is revealed here today.

This decision was reached following the final arrangements concluded at the actual sites by representatives of the four universities who recently arrived here, it is disclosed.

The experimental plantations are expected to contribute greatly toward the fundamental and theoretical studies of the varied resources of the Southern Regions as well as giving practical experience and materials for further experiments to the university students.

It is further pointed out that the projected plantations will also carry on researches in afforestation in order to undertake the distribution of better seedlings and to study new uses for the various kinds of woods. In addition, it is hoped the new undertaking will be able to guide the private lumbermen of the districts.

The establishment of these experimental plantations, it is understood, will be started next year.

Aviation Day Is Observed

(Continued from Page 1)

shoulders fall the responsibilities of the future fate of the nation.

Former Special Ambassador to America Saburo Kurusu visited his son yesterday at the Kumagaya Army Aviation School, where the latter has completed his training with graduation exercises scheduled for September 23. As a father sending his only son to the front, the Ambassador said, "After graduation from the Yokohama Technical School, my son Ryo was with the Aviation Investigation Department as a technician, but as he wanted to take up piloting I gave my consent. Be he the eldest and the only son, with the war in its present stage, it is but natural that I should gladly acquiesce to his aspirations for the sky."

Javanese Visit Hakone

Members of the inspection party from Java visited Hakone on September 18. Upon their return to Tokyo yesterday, they attended a theater party at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater at 5 p.m.

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Press Comments

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not forget the true character of the enemy as described above. The Big Business of America is causing the President and other government authorities, who are its puppets, to carry out "engagements which ignore sacrifices" and is absorbed in planning the exploitation of slaved humanity.

Italy Is Not Doomed

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—Il Duce Mussolini's latest stirring speech should be regarded as a reassurance to the world that Italy has not fallen yet. The Badoglio clique betrayed their Fatherland, but this disgrace should never be ascribed to the unanimous will of all the Italians. The new Fascist Republican Party under Il Duce has just pledged the continuation of the war by fighting shoulder-to shoulder with the allied countries with the aim of erasing with their own blood the inglorious page in the history of Italy.

The fact that the events since July 25 damaged the prestige of Italy and besmeared the honorable history of Italy is admitted even by Mussolini. But Italy has restored the Fascist Government under Mussolini after a brief interval of 50 days. The radical measures taken against Fascism after the coup d'etat could not completely uproot it. So long as Mussolini exists, Fascism will survive, and so long as Fascism exists it is certain that Italy will never fall.

It is known that after the previous Great War, the national strength of Italy had become greatly improverished. Through an acute economic crisis, social uneasiness became intensified, bringing about the risk of a Red revolution and causing an apprehension that Italy would collapse. It was the Fascist revolution under Mussolini that saved Italy from the threatened downfall, and made her a strong world Power. Since then Italy made a rapid progress, internally and externally, as is recognized by fair observers. For instance, in the History of Italy published in England in 1932, the following passage was found about Fascist Italy:

"Now the situation has completely changed. The national resources and commerce of Italy have increased in an immeasurable degree. And there is now in Europe no other country like Italy that has a brighter future."

Thus Fascist Italy aiming at the rebuilding of the Roman Empire joined the present war to aid in the reconstruction of the world in cooperation with Japan and Germany. Through the betrayal of the Badoglio clique, a portion of the country was trodden underfoot by the enemy, and the Italian Army had to be disarmed. Our full sympathy goes to Il Duce Mussolini who, even in the midst of the prevailing political storm, has not lost sight of the clear course ahead. He has resumed activities to protect his Fatherland and to bring a new light to Italy, we hope that the new Fascist Republican Party will overcome the present difficulties and completely erase the infamous page in the history of Italy and complete the reconstruction of a unified Italy.

Money Orders Handled Between Japan and P.I.

Beginning September 25 the Communications Ministry will handle money order business between Japan and the Philippines. The money orders will be of two kinds, post-office order and postal order, for the present.

The places in the Philippines where the money order business will be transacted will be confined to five cities, Manila, Bagio, Legaspi on Luzon Island, Cebu on Cebu Island, and Davao on Mindanao Island. The procedure in arranging the orders and the fees will differ very little from those in the case of domestic money orders. The remittances to the Philippines as in the case of those to the Southern Regions will require the approval of the Finance Minister under the Foreign Exchange Control Law.

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